Board of Trade Journal

Volume 183, No. 3426 16 November 1962

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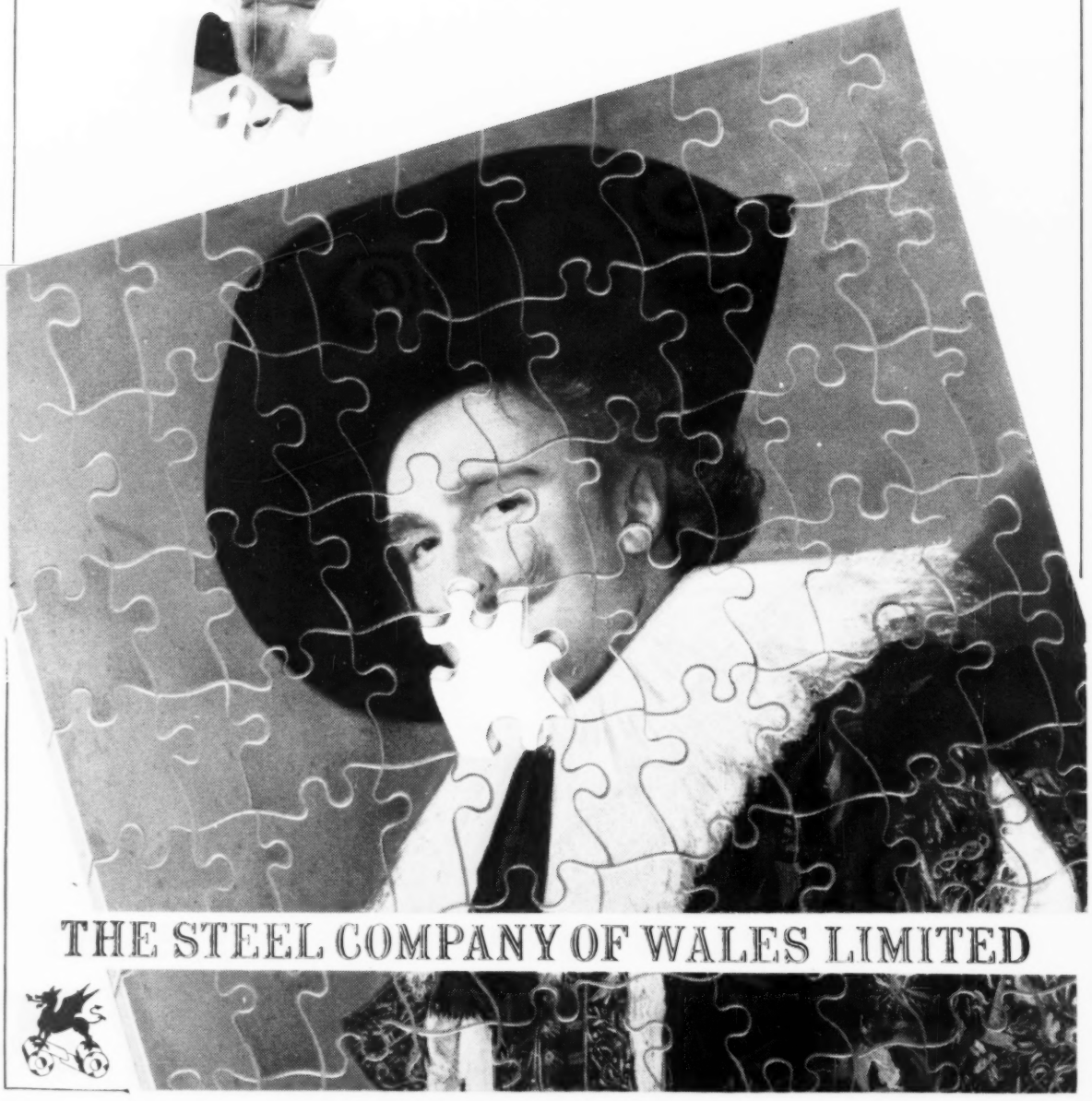

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Education and Industry — 1

Technical Education in the Sixties

By Dr. J. A. Pope, Research Director of Mirrlees National Research Association and Chairman of the Education Committee of the Federation of British Industries

Technical education in industry is one of the important points which will be stressed during National Productivity Year which opened, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on November 14. This series of articles, by industrial and educational experts, has been arranged for the* Board of Trade Journal *by the Ministry of Education.

IT HAS FREQUENTLY been said that we are in the throes of a second industrial revolution. The first industrial revolution was largely dependent upon the discovery of steam power and the exploitation of coal as a source of energy. In the present revolution it is not yet clear whether there is any single important factor that could be isolated as being the 'cause' of the changes through which we are passing. Rather it is the sum total of a number of changes in various fields, the total impact of which is now becoming increasingly apparent. Whereas before the war we had artificial silk whose very name indicated that perhaps it was a substitute for the genuine article, now we have a whole series of man-made fibres. These are not ersatz materials but are materials that have been developed in their own right to have definite qualities.

Elsewhere in the chemical industry we have seen the tremendous growth of the plastics industry. The modern methods of mass production have been applied in ever widening fields resulting in availability of cars, refrigerators, washing machines and other consumer durables to an ever widening public. Before the war, again, we had a radio industry and a few instruments based on the thermionic valve; now we have a whole electronics industry which has been given tremendous impetus by the invention and development of semi-conductors and transistors. These developments have led in turn to the manufacture of machines capable of performing involved calculations at tremendous speed and a whole new technology based on the computer. The development of the computer and other sophisticated control systems has opened up the prospect of the truly automatic factory. The growth of automation as we call it is on the increase. Already in very many factories the men employed in the servicing of machine tools and other intricate equipment exceed those engaged in direct production.

We have seen the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Already the first atomic powered merchant ship is sailing the seas. At the time of writing a space vehicle equipped with sensitive instruments is on its way to the vicinity of Venus. Man has photographed the other side of the moon. Plans are being made to develop the first supersonic passenger aircraft.

The most outstanding revolution in our generation is the revolution in the rate of change and the rate of technological progress. A process has hardly been perfected before it is being superseded by another more advanced and more efficient. New goods have hardly been brought into production before designs are being prepared for their successors.

Industry has lost for ever the quieter and more restful atmosphere in which, when a product was once perfected, one could look forward to a steady production programme for the next ten years.

This basic and somewhat sudden change in the industrial climate has not only placed new and exacting demands on management but has also demanded an increased and higher standard of effort on the technological side of industry. More first rate engineering

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

designers are required and greater effort must be made on applied research and development. This is where British industry, relative to her main competitors, is particularly weak at present. No industry can be healthy unless it has technically superior products to manufacture and sell.

Having created the product, then efficient and economic production is essential. Here again the continuous technological change, both in product and methods of manufacture, makes the problems facing management more difficult and more complex than ever before.

At the same time the political economic scene is changing. Since the war a number of countries have achieved independence. The under-developed countries are seeking to develop their own industries and to increase their standard of living. The hard fact remains that the United Kingdom has to import half its food and most of its raw materials. If we are to survive, let alone grow, we have to remain abreast, in an increasingly competitive situation, of the great developments that are in train. We cannot possibly do this unless our technical education, at all levels, is second to none. We need to maintain our original and basic research, to make sure that inventions, research results and developments are brought rapidly into production. We need management with the necessary vision and grasp of the situation, we need designers of the very best quality, we need to apply in a co-ordinated manner all the sophisticated techniques that are now available.

It is evident that this need for education and training applies to all levels in the industrial team. Furthermore it is essential, and in the interest of the community as well as the person, that we should enable each person to develop his ability to the maximum. This is a tremendous task.

Any attempt to forecast the numbers of trained scientists or technologists required for decades ahead is liable to be falsified in the event. We know, however, we are tending to lag behind our competitors and we cannot afford to do this.

We are concerned today with economic survival in a conflict against our industrial and commercial rivals, who can put much greater manpower and financial and material resources in the field against us, and in a background of new and dynamic groupings with their increased bargaining power.

The old craft skills are not strong enough ammunition to fight the struggle nor will protection of uneconomic and less efficient practices save us. We must use all our ability, imagination, genius for research and invention, and develop to the fullest possible extent our powers of applying these qualities towards more successful production. If we are to invest wisely and successfully for the future, not only must industry be scientifically minded, but the closest connection and co-operation needs to be maintained and

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The Academic Registrar,
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Front Cover Photograph

These 33,000-volt cables carry power under what is claimed as the largest and most advanced steelworks in Europe—the Richard Thomas and Baldwins Spencer works at Newport, Monmouthshire, recently opened by H. M. The Queen. Main power cabling for the works, manufactured and installed by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., lies underground in nearly three miles of concrete lined tunnels.

Technical Education in the Sixties (*Continued*)

developed between universities, colleges of technology and industry.

Some of the best brains of the country must be applied to creative and practical thinking on industrial and technological problems, and industry must use to the fullest advantage the new knowledge that almost daily calls for application to more effective uses. This means the maximum and most efficient use of all our educational institutions, and the provision and training of the required teachers and tutors.

In the schools, there needs to be a greater understanding of the importance of technology, of the challenges and inspiration in the application of science, and the recognition of its vital influence upon the whole of modern life, socially, economically and politically, as well as the dependence of our future well-being and standard of living as a nation.

The co-operation between universities and industry and the development of the new colleges of advanced technology and other colleges and institutions have gone a long way towards providing the means and the understanding of the need for these urgent requirements. The pattern of training and qualification in the technical field through National Certificates, National Diplomas, Diplomas in Technology and university degrees makes it possible for all who are capable of doing so, to reach the highest levels.

The application of science is no new development in itself. What is new is the range, extent and the widespread influence it has upon the whole of the population of all countries.

Training must be available, based upon clear and purposeful analyses of the needs of the community. Specialization must be balanced by a broader outlook and knowledge and appreciation of the national and international issues of the present time. The new knowledge in all the sciences must be put to the best use for the benefit of all. In the same way, the means of communication between people must be developed not only by the physical means of modern science, but by the greater understanding of each other's language. This requires a greater concentration on the spoken word, which promotes understanding between peoples of the world. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the spoken word can be more effective than either.

The development of technological education during the last ten years has been greater than in any previous decade, but it is still not enough to give us a position of confidence in the world today. We need a greater understanding of the challenge and appeal of the active application of scientific knowledge rather than its passive acquisition. We need closer co-operation between education and training, between establishments of learning and industry and commerce, and a more determined and extensive use of all the wide and increasing facilities now available to every young man and woman of spirit and ability.

The world today depends for its survival upon a sound, constructive and creative application of all the various nations' resources that are waiting to be put to the service of man. New groupings between nations mean greater opportunities for the common use of these resources. Education without purposefulness and a will to serve will result in isolation, arrogance and sterility.

In order to meet the demands of the Sixties it is important that the country shall give adequate support to the various institutions associated with education and training. It is also important that these institutions shall appreciate and accept their rôle in the community. Education and training must be intimately integrated with the community and its needs. If this can be achieved then the foundations on which our future industrial and economic developments are based will be sound and our competitive position in the world assured.

The next article in this series will be 'The Education of Technologists' by Sir Lionel Russell, C.B.E., Chief Education Officer for Birmingham.

Changes in Overseas Sample Post Service

In the notice under the above heading on page 937 of last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, the word 'exemptions' in paragraph two, and 'exeption' in paragraph three should each read respectively 'exceptions' and 'exception'.

Further Education for Young People in Industry

SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Minister of Education, has set up a Committee of Inquiry to look into the question of stimulating the development of day release from employment of young people under 18 years of age.

The chairman of the Committee is Mr. C. Henniker-Heaton, Director of the British Spinners' and Doublers' Association. The Committee's terms of reference are 'to report on what steps should be taken to bring about the maximum practicable increase in the grant of release from employment to enable young people under the age of 18 to attend technical and other courses of further education'.

The Committee, which will hold its first meeting in the near future, has been set up as a result of a decision made at a meeting arranged by the Minister of Education last July with representatives of national industrial organizations, local education authorities and technical college staff.

Technical Information and the Smaller Firm

A BOOKLET recently published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development is entitled "Does Your Firm Need Its Own Information Service?" This is a study carried out on behalf of OECD by ASLIB (formerly known as Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, London), and follows up work done in this field by the former OEEC.

The purpose of the booklet is to encourage managers of small and medium-sized firms to study the possible benefits to their own firms of the organized collection and exploitation of information. A small firm needs in any event to keep itself informed on topics relevant to its interests; the booklet discusses whether the firm should have its own central information service, having regard to time already spent on scanning journals, etc., and the cost of running a central service and employing suitable personnel.

The booklet may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.

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Development District Changes in the North East

MR. FREDERICK ERRROLL, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons on November 8 that he was adding to the list of development districts in the North East, Chester-le-Street and the Cleveland area of the North Riding comprising the Employment Exchange areas of Loftus, Saltburn and Guisborough; and that he had also decided to resume acceptance of applications for assistance under the Local Employment Act for projects in the Sunderland group of Employment Exchange areas and in Houghton-le-Spring where unemployment was persisting at a higher rate than was expected when these places were removed from the active list of development districts. He also announced that, on the other hand, he was satisfied that there was no longer high unemployment in the Haltwhistle district which he was accordingly removing from the list.

Notes:

The Board of Trade have not accepted applications for assistance for projects in Sunderland, Houghton-le-Spring or Haltwhistle since December 14, 1961.

Development districts cover Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange areas and the Sunderland group includes Pallion and Southwick-on-Wear which are not specifically mentioned in the announcement above.

The provisional figures of wholly unemployed for October, 1962, for the areas referred to were as follows:

	Number	%
Chester-le-Street	566	5
Cleveland	543	5·3
Sunderland	5,777	6·7
Houghton-le-Spring	798	5·2
Haltwhistle	55	1·9

Further Advance Factories in Scotland and North East England

IN REPLY to two written questions Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons on November 8 that he had decided to build one further advance factory in each of the following places:

Scotland: West Lothian, Newhouse, Dumbarton, Glasgow.

North East England: Aycliffe, the Chester-le-Street area, Hartlepools, the Blaydon area, Sunderland.

Notes:

The aim of this programme is to build factories in advance of demand as an inducement to substantial firms which may be expected to provide a nucleus for future industrial development. The factories will range in size from 25,000-50,000 sq. ft.

The localities named are all in need of new industry to provide employment and also have good prospects of natural growth.

Where possible these factories will be built on existing Board of Trade estates. The exact situation of the others will depend on the availability of suitable sites.

The employment to be provided in these factories will depend on the type of industry that is found to occupy them. An average figure of employment would be 200 for a factory of 50,000 sq. ft. All the factories will be planned to allow for subsequent expansion.

The above factories are additional to those previously announced. Preparations are already well in hand for building the following factories:

Announced on June 26, 1962: Donibristle (Fifeshire), 50,000 sq. ft.

Announced on July 26, 1962 (all 10,000 to 20,000 sq. ft.): Shotts (Lanarkshire), Blackwood (Lanarkshire), Cowdenbeath (Fifeshire), central Ayrshire, Sanquhar (Dumfriesshire), Stranraer (Wigtownshire) (provisional), Crook (Co. Durham), Cramlington (Northumberland), Portmadoc (Caernarvonshire).

Third Advance Factory for Scotland

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced last week (see *Board of Trade Journal* November 9, page 940) that sites at Sanquhar and Shotts have been selected for two of the advance factories announced by the President last July for a number of places likely to be affected by colliery closures.

A site has now been decided upon for a third factory under this programme. It is at Cowdenbeath in Fife, and it is intended that the factory building should be of the order of 20,000 sq. ft. in floor area. Negotiations for sites in other areas continue.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY of Commerce, Establishment and Navigation was expected to be signed by Lord Home, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Katsumi Ohno, the Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, on Wednesday this week.

As the *Journal* had gone to Press the previous day, it is hoped to publish full details in next week's issue, November 23.

Meanwhile inquiries from traders to the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Trafalgar 8855) should be as follows:

Tariff and Import Policy Division (*Extensions* 2383 *and* 2651) for inquiries on import regulations either under the Treaty arrangements when they come into force or under the interim trade arrangements.

Commercial Relations and Exports Department (*Extensions* 2693 *and* 2180) for other inquiries about the Treaty.

A copy of the list of items which have been classified as 'sensitive' under the Treaty can be obtained from T.I.P. Division, Room 3358, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Wool Textile Industry Deputation See President on Anglo-Japanese Trade

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, received a deputation on November 8 from the Wool Textile delegation to discuss the treatment of wool textiles under the proposed Commercial Treaty with Japan.

The deputation, which was led by Mr. G. E. Birkenshaw, chairman of the delegation, came to see the President at his invitation. The President explained the arrangements proposed for wool textiles, and discussed with the deputation a number of points concerning safeguards against competition which could cause or threaten serious injury to the industry.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by November 30, 1962.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.35	1-Carbamoyl-2 : 3-6 : 7-dibenzazepine	5-Carbamoyl-dibenz (b.f.) azepine	December 31, 1963	5749
29.35	Carbinoxamine hydrogen maleate	Carbinoxamine maleate	December 31, 1963	6045
29.35	Methyl α-D-glucoside	Methyl glucoside	December 31, 1963	6019
29.35	6-Methyl-1 : 3-dithiolo [4 : 5-*b*]quinoxalin-2-one	7-Methyl-2-oxo-1,3 dithiolo (4,5-*b*) quinoxaline	December 31, 1963	6008

Public Investment in Great Britain

FIGURES for public investment for the four financial years 1960/61 to 1963/64 have been published in a White Paper – the third in the series on this subject – by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office. Cmnd. 1849. Price 2s. 3d.

'Export – and Prosper'

Two of the 22 tableaux which formed the mile-and-a-half long procession of the Lord Mayor of London's show which took place on November 10. Sir Ralph Perring, who is this year's Lord Mayor of London featured the theme 'Export—and Prosper' for his show. On Wednesday he received 500 guests at the Mansion House for the inaugural luncheon to mark the beginning of National Productivity Year, details of which appeared in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, page 933-934.

Customs Valuation Forms Simplified

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have issued the following new Notice No. 413 notifying the redesigning of the forms to be used for declarations for valuation purposes of imported goods:

NOTICE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Declarations Required for Valuation Purposes—Forms C.105 and P.T. 26

1. Forms C.105 (Certificates A and B), C.105C (Certificate C) and P.T. 26 have been revised with the help of trade representatives. The forms have been redesigned and simplified to facilitate completion; the need for initialling has been reduced to a minimum and distances between lines have been arranged to correspond with typewriter spacing.

2. Supplies of the revised forms will be available early in December 1962, and they should be brought into use on January 1, 1963. From that date declarations will not be required for goods which do not exceed £10 in value.

3. *Certificate B* of the revised Form C.105 will in future be the appropriate certificate for an importer who is either a distributor or concessionnaire for the seller.

4. *Form C.105D.* For an experimental period, the need for Certificate D of Form C.105, in respect of goods whose price has to be determined on the quantity imported and/or the quality, purity or essential content at the time of importation, will be discontinued. A request for delivery of such goods on deposit should continue to be made on the Customs entry in the usual way; a declaration on Certificate A or Certificate B of Form C.105, as appropriate, should then be furnished with the evidence of value as soon as settlement has been arranged.

5. *Form P.T.* 26 will no longer be divided into two parts and will consist of three simple clauses for completion by either trade or private importers.

6. *Overprinting of forms.* Importers who have been authorized to use mechanical means, such as overprinting, to complete Forms C.105 or P.T. 26 should, if they wish to continue to do so, submit specimens of the new forms showing how they propose to complete them to The Controller, Valuation Branch, H.M. Customs and Excise, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

'Economic Review'

The November issue of 'Economic Review', a quarterly publication prepared by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, includes an article on the wages structure and some implications for incomes policy. Copies: N.I.E.S.R., 2 Dean Trench Street, London, S.W.1. Price 12s. 6d. per copy. Annual subscription £2.

Provisional Figures of U.K. Trade in October

UNITED KINGDOM exports in October were valued at £346.7 million, imports at £413.1 million, and re-exports at £14.7 million.

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in August, September and October were almost the same as in the three months, May, June and July. The rate of exports in the first ten months of the year was three per cent. more than in the year 1961.

On the same basis, imports in August–October were two per cent. more than in May–July, and the average of the first ten months of this year was two per cent. more than the average for the year 1961.

Seasonally adjusted monthly average re-exports in August–October were £12 million compared with £14 million in May–July; £13 million in the first ten months of this year, and £13 million in the year 1961.

Essential Drugs and Medicines Exempted from Tax

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made a direction under Section 6 (4) of the Finance Act, 1962, entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Direction, 1962, which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the direction, which is operative from November 7, 1962, is to make the following additions to the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order, 1961:

To Head II of the Schedule

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-4[1]-methylbenzophenone;
Stibophen.

To Head III of the Schedule

Metyrapone.

The Treasury will, in due course, be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

Britain's Tourist Trade

NEARLY 187,400 overseas visitors came to Britain in September – an increase of seven per cent. on the same month last year – bringing the total tourist arrivals in the first nine months of 1962 to 1,622,460, which represents a rise of seven per cent, on the period; reports the British Travel and Holidays Association.

The numbers of visitors from the United States in September increased by seven per cent. to 44,740, bringing the total American arrivals in the January-to-September period to 388,670 – an increase of eight per cent. on last year. European visitors during the month numbered 81,340, an increase of seven per cent, bringing the total in the first nine months to 782,740 – also a rise of seven per cent.

Visitors from Central and South American countries during September increased by seven per cent. to 3,320.

New Panamanian Coin Minted in London

FIRST CONSIGNMENT of an order for more than 14,000,000 new coins are expected to be on their way to Panama from Britain before the end of November. The Royal Mint in London has secured an order for five denominations of coin from the Panamanian Government. The complete order will be in Panama City before the end of the year.

British craftsmen are minting 700,000 50 cent pieces, 4,000,000 25 cent pieces, 5,000,000 10 cent pieces, 2,600,000 5 cent. pieces, and 2,000,000 1 cent. pieces. The coins in the three higher denominations will contain an unusually high quantity of silver – 900 parts to 100 parts of copper. The 5 cent pieces will be of cupro-nickel and the 1 cent pieces of bronze.

This is the first order that the Royal Mint has carried out for Panama, although it has a long-standing connection with Latin America. Earlier this year it completed an order for 250,000,000 coins for Uruguay. The bulk of the Royal Mint's work is now exported to many different countries. Of 840,000,000 coins minted last year 540,000,000 went overseas.

Draft of a Convention for a European Patent Law

THE BOARD OF TRADE have prepared an English translation of the draft of a convention for a European Patent Law. Publication of this draft was recently authorized by the Secretaries of State of the Six. The draft was prepared by a Study Group composed of officials from the Six Countries and the Secretariat was provided by the Office of the Commission of the EEC. Though the help of that Secretariat in the preparation of this translation is gratefully acknowledged it has not been cleared with the Commission or the Study Group.

The draft envisages a system of European patent law, accepted in its entirety by all member States (Articles 1 and 2) but capable of existing alongside the national systems (Article 6). A European patent would confer upon its proprietor exclusive rights in the whole of the territories of the member States (Article 18) and, apart from licensing, would only be negotiable in respect of the whole of those territories (Article 2). It would not be possible, except during a transitional period, for any person to hold both a national and a European patent for the same invention (Article 7).

Patents would be granted for products, including chemical products, as well as processes. The right to prohibit the importation of a product made by a patented process outside the Community is also included (Article 20). The rights attaching to any one particular article, however, are to be extinguished once the patentee, or his licensee, has put that article on the market anywhere in the territory of the member States (Article 20a). (A minority would limit the European rights in any one member State to the rights conferred by a national patent granted in that State.)

Provision is made for the grant of compulsory licences if, after three years from grant and without good reason, the invention has not been manufactured or used within the member States to a sufficient extent in relation to the combined needs of all these States, importation not being sufficient (Article 136). In addition member countries would be allowed to grant compulsory licences, limited to their own territory, if the 'public interest' so demands (e.g. for defence purposes) (Article 144).

European patents are to be granted for any inventions which are new and involve an inventive step and which can be made or used in any kind of industry, including agriculture (Articles 9 to 14). They are not to be granted however for new plant or animal varieties or for essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals (Article 10). As in the United Kingdom, the patent specification is to include a claim or claims, which will define the extent of the protection conferred by the patent (Articles 21 and 70).

The draft proposes the establishment of an administratively and financially independent European Patent Office (Article 31). Application for European patents may be filed directly at the European patent office or, if required by any member State, at its national patent office which, subject to any national laws regarding secret inventions, will transmit applications to the European Office (Articles 66 and 67). The draft leaves open the question whether anyone may apply for a European patent or whether the right to apply should be limited for example, to nationals of the member States (Article 5).

The application, specification and drawings are to be subjected to a preliminary examination to ensure that they meet formal requirements, and that the invention is proper subject-matter for a European patent (Article 76). If these requirements are satisfied a novelty report is obtained (Article 78) and, subject to any amendment which the applicant wishes to make to his claims in the light of this report (Article 82), the grant is made of a provisional European patent and this, together with the novelty report, is published (Article 85). Subsequently, the patentee, or any other person may, within five years following this grant, request a full examination of the patent (Article 88). If no such request is made, the provisional patent lapses (Article 125).

If on examination it is found that the patent satisfies all the requirements of the Convention including that of novelty, it is confirmed as a final European patent (Article 101) with a term of twenty years from the date of filing the application (Article 23). If not it is either amended (Article 95) or cancelled (Article 100). Provision is made for intervention by third-parties during this confirming procedure (Article 91).

Proceedings for revocation of a final European patent are to be conducted before Revocation Boards in the European Patent Office (Articles 127-134). Appeals from these Boards (Article 135), and in some respects from other final decisions of the European Patent Office, may be made to a European Patent Court (Article 4). The draft is silent on whether this Court shall be a new international court or whether its functions should be exercised by the existing Court of Justice of the European Economic Community. It is also silent on the whereabouts of the European Patent Office (Article 33).

Proceedings for infringement are to be instituted in the national courts of the member States (Article 174) who shall however stay such proceedings if the validity of either a provisional or a final European patent is questioned. In the first case, the proceedings are stayed until the provisional patent is confirmed as a final European patent (Article 176), and in the second case until the matter of validity has been dealt with by a Revocation Board (Article 117). At the request of a national court, the European Patent Office may deliver a technical opinion on a final European Patent (Article 180), and the European Patent Court may give an interlocutory decision on interpretation of the Convention and its regulations (Article 179). The European Patent Office may also, if requested, give a declaratory judgment as to whether acts done or intended to be done infringe the rights of a patentee (Article 181).

The draft contains provisions whereby other countries may accede to, or be associated with, the convention, provided the existing members agree unanimously (Article 211 and 212).

In order that views on the proposals of the Six might be made known to the Board of Trade, a liaison group has been established under the chairmanship of Mr. Geoffrey Tookey, Q.C., and having as its members representatives of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, the Federation of British Industries, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (British Group) Inc., the International Chamber of Commerce (British National Committee), the National Association of British Manufacturers and the Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation.

The Board of Trade translation of this draft Convention will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches or from Sales Branch, The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2 on November 15, 1962, price 5s. (by post 5s. 5d.).

Commonwealth and Sterling Area 82nd Statistical Abstract

THE 82ND EDITION of the 'Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and Sterling Area' was published for the Board of Trade on November 12. It summarizes the external trade of Commonwealth and Sterling Area countries as a whole showing the movement of goods to and from other parts of the world up to the end of 1961. The detail is supplemented by index numbers of the volume and value of sterling area trade and by tables on related subjects such as commodity export prices, population and the production and consumption of selected commodities. Balance of payments tables for a number of individual countries are also included.

Copies of the publication are available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 7s. 6d., by post 7s. 11d.

Business Monitor : Production Series

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World Trade and Production : January – June 1962

WORLD TRADE*, which was expanding rapidly in the first three quarters of last year, was no greater in value in the fourth quarter than in the third, after allowing for normal seasonal changes. The pause continued into the first quarter of 1962, but there was renewed expansion in the second quarter – this is clear although estimates for exports by the primary producers are not yet very firmly based. Exports from the industrial countries increased only slowly between the third quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of this year. Between the first and second quarters expansion was more vigorous, mainly because by then, exports to the primary producers were tending to rise. This improvement may not have continued into the third quarter.

The experience of those countries whose exports consist mainly of primary products has continued to be markedly different from that of the industrial countries. There seems to be some slight underlying growth in their exports in total, but the value has moved erratically from quarter to quarter; in the first quarter of this year it was lower than the average for 1961. The recent lack of buoyancy in exports from the primary producers is reflected in the fact that although trade between industrial countries has been expanding, there has been no increase in industrial countries' total imports between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the second quarter of this year.

According to the latest seasonally adjusted figures prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the increase in total exports from the European members, which was halted in the last quarter of 1961, was resumed this year; between the first and second quarters there was an increase of 3 per cent. Trade between the European members of O.E.C.D. has continued to grow more rapidly than their total exports, up to the first quarter of this year. The slowing down in the growth of European exports during last winter affected exports from Germany, France and Italy as well as the United Kingdom. German exports have recovered this year from the depressed level of the fourth quarter of 1961, to a level some 2 per cent. above the peak in the third quarter of last year. French exports were also relatively low in the fourth quarter of 1961, but the subsequent recovery in the early months of this year was not maintained; exports in the first half of this year were the same as in the second half of 1961. The halt in the growth of Italian exports came in the first quarter this year; in the second quarter there was a good recovery. Exports from Belgium and the Netherlands have been increasing more rapidly during the first half of this year than during 1961. Exports from the United Kingdom after falling during the second half of 1961 began to increase this year and in the second quarter were 3 per cent. more than the peak in the third quarter of last year. United States and Canadian exports, which had been recovering in the third and fourth quarters of last year, fell back in the first quarter of this year but increased again in the second.

The export trade of the industrial countries of North America and Western Europe includes substantial quantities of primary foods and industrial materials. For many purposes it is useful to consider figures of exports of manufactures. Seasonally adjusted figures are not available but comparison with a year earlier suggest that the rate of growth in total exports of manufactures slowed down towards the end of last year but has been rising again by the second quarter of this year – a pattern which is similar to that in total exports from industrial countries.

Imports into European O.E.C.D. countries in aggregate have increased continuously through 1961 and up to the second quarter of this year at an apparently undiminished rate of about 8 per cent. per annum. This was to some extent due to high food imports into continental countries during the winter and spring. There have been considerable differences between countries in changes in total imports. The underlying trend of imports into Germany (allowing for changes in customs procedure for recording imports) and also into Italy, Denmark and Switzerland has been rising since the end of 1960. Belgian imports after being stable during 1961 have begun to rise again. Imports into France and the Netherlands are tending to level out after rising in the autumn or winter. Imports into the United Kingdom fell during most of 1961, and have not again risen to the level of the first quarter of last year.

Imports into the United States have been increasing this year, but not at such a rapid rate as during the first half of last year, when they were recovering from the cut back in 1960. Allowing for the inclusion of uranium ores from January of this year, there was probably on average only a small increase in imports between the second half of last year and the first half of this year. Imports into Canada in the first half of 1962 were at about the same level as the last half of 1961, with some tendency to fall during the period.

Industrial Production

World† industrial production, which increased in the last three quarters of 1961 at an average rate of about 2 per cent. per quarter, continued to increase during the first half of 1962 at the same rate. This expansion in industrial production and the implied increase in consumption of industrial materials has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in exports from the primary producing countries. There is indirect evidence to suggest that this has been a period during which stock levels have been adjusted in relation to consumption.

During 1961 the United States was contributing most of this increase with a much smaller rise in Europe, but this year both the United States and Europe have shown the same rate of expansion.

Production in the European Economic Community increased during the first six months of this year at a rate only slightly lower than during 1961, but there was a marked slowing in the rate of increase towards the end of the period. United Kingdom production in the second quarter of 1962 was 2½ per cent. more than in the fourth quarter of 1961, after falling during the second half of 1961. Japanese production in the second quarter did not maintain the rapid rate of increase which has been usual since 1958; it was only slightly higher than in the first quarter.

(Tables on next page)

**Excluding exports from Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China.*
†O.E.C.D. countries and Japan.

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World Trade and Production (*Continued*)

World Trade Adjusted for Seasonal Variations
Quarters or Quarterly Averages

Table 1

U.S. $ Thousand Million

	Exports From					Imports Into		
	Industrial Countries							
	To Industrial Countries	To Primary Producers	Total	Primary Producers	World	Industrial Countries	Primary Producers	World
1957	10·5	6·39	16·9	7·81	24·7	18·1	9·03	27·1
1958	9·8	6·27	16·1	7·41	23·5	16·9	8·49	25·4
1959	11·0	6·16	17·2	7·82	25·0	18·4	8·31	26·7
1960	12·7	7·00	19·7	8·26	28·0	20·6	9·21	29·8
1961	13·7	7·12	20·9	8·40	29·2	21·8	9·35	31·2
1960 1st Quarter	12·7	6·82	19·5	8·15	27·6	20·3	8·90	29·2
2nd Quarter	12·5	6·88	19·4	8·52	27·9	20·3	9·29	29·6
3rd Quarter	12·7	7·02	19·7	8·24	27·9	20·6	9·18	29·8
4th Quarter	13·0	7·29	20·3	8·14	28·4	21·1	9·45	30·6
1961 1st Quarter	13·3	7·28	20·6	8·16	28·8	21·1	9·52	30·7
2nd Quarter	13·6	6·88	20·4	8·57	29·0	21·3	9·33	30·6
3rd Quarter	13·9	7·16	21·1	8·53	29·6	21·8	9·23	31·1
4th Quarter	14·1	7·16	21·3	8·32	29·6	23·0	9·32	32·3
1962 1st Quarter	14·5	6·9	21·4	8·3 P	29·7 P	23·1	9·3	32·4
2nd Quarter	14·7	7·1	21·9			23·1		

Notes: (1) Excluding Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China. (2) Excluding United States Special category exports. (3) Industrial countries are OECD member countries and Japan. P = Provisional.

Exports from O.E.C.D. Countries Adjusted for Seasonal Variations
Quarters or Quarterly Averages

Table 2

U.S. $ Thousand Milliod

	EXPORTS (f.o.b.) FROM								
	U.S.A.	Canada	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (F.R.) (a)	France (b)	Italy	European OECD Intra-Trade
1957	5·16	1·29	10·1	2·42	5·62	2·15	1·28	0·64	5·30
1958	4·43	1·27	10·1	2·35	5·69	2·20	1·28	0·63	5·15
1959	4·34	1·35	10·9	2·42	6·31	2·45	1·40	0·73	5·72
1960	5·08	1·39	12·5	2·57	7·43	2·86	1·72	0·92	6·83
1961	5·16	1·46	13·4	2·69	8·09	3·17	1·81	1·05	7·72
1960 1st Quarter	4·85	1·47	12·4	2·63	7·38	2·78	1·79	0·89	6·62
2nd Quarter	5·08	1·05	12·4	2·56	7·34	2·76	1·68	0·95	6·74
3rd Quarter	5·12	1·40	12·4	2·54	7·36	2·82	1·69	0·92	6·88
4th Quarter	5·12	1·36	12·7	2·56	7·56	2·99	1·71	0·92	7·04
1961 1st Quarter	5·24	1·39	13·1	2·69	7·85	3·11	1·75	0·98	7·44
2nd Quarter	4·90	1·43	13·3	2·67	8·10	3·21	1·82	1·02	7·73
3rd Quarter	5·18	1·46	13·7	2·72	8·31	3·26	1·86	1·09	7·93
4th Quarter	5·36	1·50	13·7	2·70	8·18	3·16	1·81	1·15	7·96
1962 1st Quarter	5·19	1·45	13·8	2·68	8·45	3·24	1·86	1·14	8·29
2nd Quarter	5·54	1·52	14·2	2·80	8·58	3·33	1·81	1·19	

(a) Includes Saar from July 1959. (b) Includes Saar up to June 1959.

Imports into O.E.C.D. Countries Adjusted for Seasonal Variations
Quarters or Quarterly Averages

Table 3

U.S. $ Thousand Million

	IMPORTS (c.i.f.) INTO							
	U.S.A. (c)	Canada (c)	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (F.R.) (a)	France (b)	Italy
1957	3·23	1·47	11·8	2·85	6·21	1·88	1·54	0·91
1958	3·18	1·34	11·0	2·65	5·74	1·85	1·40	0·79
1959	3·75	1·47	11·7	2·79	6·05	2·09	1·28	0·84
1960	3·66	1·42	13·8	3·19	7·40	2·54	1·57	1·19
1961	3·59	1·43	14·7	3·08	8·04	2·74	1·67	1·31
1960 1st Quarter	3·76	1·47	13·3	3·08	7·20	2·43	1·56	1·15
2nd Quarter	3·80	1·41	13·6	3·16	7·27	2·56	1·49	1·15
3rd Quarter	3·64	1·39	14·0	3·25	7·48	2·52	1·61	1·23
4th Quarter	3·39	1·40	14·2	3·29	7·56	2·62	1·58	1·25
1961 1st Quarter	3·35	1·38	14·4	3·23	7·86	2·59	1·65	1·29
2nd Quarter	3·42	1·37	14·6	3·04	8·01	2·75	1·66	1·30
3rd Quarter	3·82	1·45	14·7	3·00	8·02	2·75	1·64	1·33
4th Quarter	3·88	1·50	15·3	3·04	8·37	2·84	1·80	1·36
1962 1st Quarter	3·89	1·48	15·5	3·08	8·56	2·97	1·73	1·44
2nd Quarter	4·04	1·46	15·7	3·12	8·68	3·06	1·76	1·39

(a) Includes Saar from July 1959. (b) Includes Saar up to June 1959. (c) Imports are valued f.o.b.

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World Trade and Production (*Continued*)

Exports of Manufactures by the Main Manufacturing Countries
Quarters or Quarterly Averages

Table 4

U.S. $ Thousand Million. Percentage increase over year earlier in brackets.

	United Kingdom	Germany (F.R.)	Belgian-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	United States*	Canada	Japan	Total
1957	1·90 (5·5)	1·87 (18·2)	0·63 (—0·2)	0·85 (13·2)	0·41 (19·1)	0·37 (9·9)	0·30 (14·8)	0·36 (8·5)	2·71 (11·5)	0·59 (4·7)	0·63 (16·4)	10·62 (10·9)
1958	1·86 (2·0)	1·94 (4·1)	0·61 (—3·3)	0·90 (6·0)	0·43 (6·5)	0·41 (8·6)	0·32 (5·2)	0·35 (—1·3)	2·44 (—9·8)	0·56 (—5·1)	0·63 (—1·1)	10·46 (—1·5)
1959	1·95 (—4·8)	2·17 (11·6)	0·67 (9·5)	1·04 (15·4)	0·50 (16·4)	0·47 (15·9)	0·34 (7·8)	0·39 (8·8)	2·41 (—1·5)	0·60 (7·2)	0·76 (20·8)	11·30 (8·0)
1960	2·08 (6·5)	2·53 (16·8)	0·77 (14·3)	1·27 (21·3)	0·68 (34·4)	0·53 (12·2)	0·40 (17·9)	0·43 (11·5)	2·83 (17·7)	0·63 (5·3)	0·90 (18·8)	13·04 (15·5)
1961	2·16 (3·8)	2·80 (10·6)	0·79 (3·4)	1·30 (2·9)	0·79 (16·7)	0·58 (9·0)	0·45 (11·9)	0·47 (8·8)	2·84 (0·1)	0·63 (0·2)	0·94 (4·5)	13·75 (5·4)
1960												
1st Qtr.	2·17 (16·8)	2·41 (29·5)	0·78 (28·9)	1·36 (53·7)	0·64 (56·0)	0·52 (21·7)	0·40 (31·2)	0·39 (14·4)	2·65 (13·1)	0·62 (33·5)	0·78 (23·0)	12·72 (25·5)
2nd Qtr.	2·15 (7·2)	2·43 (14·8)	0·79 (19·2)	1·27 (15·2)	0·68 (53·3)	0·52 (9·4)	0·38 (9·2)	0·41 (11·5)	3·01 (20·5)	0·62 (0·6)	0·86 (18·1)	13·11 (15·7)
3rd Qtr.	1·92 (3·6)	2·43 (12·2)	0·71 (6·0)	1·12 (19·2)	0·68 (23·5)	0·51 (11·4)	0·37 (21·4)	0·42 (10·1)	2·79 (19·2)	0·62 (4·7)	0·94 (22·1)	12·50 (13·1)
4th Qtr.	2·08 (—0·9)	2·86 (13·1)	0·79 (5·8)	1·32 (6·4)	0·70 (15·6)	0·57 (7·9)	0·46 (12·7)	0·50 (10·6)	2·89 (18·0)	0·65 (—8·7)	1·02 (13·7)	13·85 (9·3)
1961												
1st Qtr.	2·21 (2·1)	2·62 (8·8)	0·75 (—3·9)	1·30 (—3·9)	0·75 (16·2)	0·59 (14·5)	0·42 (5·1)	0·44 (12·7)	2·86 (7·8)	0·58 (—6·9)	0·84 (7·4)	13·36 (5·1)
2nd Qtr.	2·22 (3·6)	2·83 (16·3)	0·82 (3·8)	1·33 (4·8)	0·74 (9·3)	0·56 (7·7)	0·45 (18·9)	0·45 (8·9)	2·87 (—4·5)	0·63 (1·7)	0·90 (4·4)	13·80 (5·3)
3rd Qtr.	2·05 (6·6)	2·79 (14·7)	0·77 (9·1)	1·20 (6·7)	0·80 (17·8)	0·56 (10·2)	0·43 (18·2)	0·46 (9·5)	2·69 (—3·7)	0·65 (3·6)	0·96 (1·8)	13·35 (6·8)
4th Qtr.	2·15 (3·2)	2·96 (3·8)	0·83 (5·0)	1·38 (4·8)	0·86 (23·3)	0·59 (4·0)	0·49 (7·0)	0·52 (5·0)	2·93 (1·2)	0·66 (2·2)	1·07 (4·7)	14·47 (4·5)
1962												
1st Qtr.	2·19 (—1·2)	2·79 (6·3)	0·88 (18·1)	1·38 (6·0)	0·85 (13·6)	0·60 (0·9)	0·48 (14·5)	0·49 (11·0)	2·92 (2·1)	0·62 (6·6)	0·90 (7·7)	14·09 (5·5)
2nd Qtr.	2·32 (4·6)	2·93 (3·5)	0·89 (8·5)	1·33 (—)	0·81 (9·5)	0·61 (10·2)	0·53 (17·7)	0·50 (11·2)	3·18 (10·8)	0·70 (10·5)	1·06 (17·8)	14·86 (7·7)

Exports from the 11 countries shown of Sections 5-8 of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (excluding United States exports of Special Category goods). In 1957 these exports accounted for 88 per cent. of exports of these goods from all countries in the world other than Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China.

*Goods valued at approximately $185 million were removed from the list of Special Category goods during 1957 and this amount should be added to the figures for that year when comparing with later periods.

Index Numbers of Industrial Production Seasonally Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

Table 5

1953 = 100

	Industrial Countries (a)	United States	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	France (b)	Germany (F.R.)	Italy	Japan
1957	120	110	131	116	140	139	147	138	169
1958	116	102	133	114	144	145	152	143	169
1959	128	116	141	120	153	150	162	158	210
1960	136	119	155	129	171	167	180	182	265
1961	140	120	162	130	182	175	190	200	323
1960 1st Quarter	136	121	153	128	168	167	176	177	251
2nd Quarter	137	120	155	129	171	171	179	181	256
3rd Quarter	136	119	157	130	174	177	180	184	271
4th Quarter	136	115	160	129	178	181	186	187	282
1961 1st Quarter	135	113	161	129	180	180	191	192	300
2nd Quarter	139	119	163	130	182	182	190	196	313
3rd Quarter	142	123	163	130	182	184	188	198	332
4th Quarter	145	125	165	128	188	191	192	213	347
1962 1st Quarter	147	126	168	128	191	193	195	216	355
2nd Quarter	150p	129	170	131	193	196	199	219p	358p

(a) OECD countries and Japan. (b) Annual figures are not average of quarterly figures. p = Provisional.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, November 9, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Makers' Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Live Now, Pay Later	Regal Films International Ltd.	Woodlands Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27858	104	November 5
Look At Life Series 15:					
Blue Streak	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27859	9	November 5
Millions On The March	" "	" "	Br/E 27860	7	November 5
Dead Heat	Carlyle Pictures Ltd.	Carlyle Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 27866	33	November 8
In Search Of The Castaways	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27871	94	November 9
Pathe News 62-89	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27505	8	November 9
Pathe News 62-90	" "	" "	Br/E 27506	8	November 9
Movietone News 1743A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27556	7	November 9
Movietone News 1744	" "	" "	Br/E 27557	7	November 9
Movietone News 1744A	" "	" "	Br/E 27558	7	November 9
	FOREIGN				
Sodom And Gomorrah	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Titanus S.A.	F 27857	153	November 5
Marco Polo	Anglo-Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	America International Pictures Inc.	F 27861	91	November 6
The Young And The Cool	" " "	" " "	F 27862	76	November 6
Love For Sale	S.F. (Film) Distributors Ltd.	Pardon Films	F 27863	77	November 6
Hercules In The Center Of The Earth	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	S.P.A. Cinematografica	F 27864	77	November 7
Hatari	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Howard Hawkes Production	F 27865	157	November 8
The Savage Guns	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Capricorn Productions Inc.	F 27867	83	November 9
The Thief of Baghdad	" " "	Titanus S.O.A.	F 27868	90	November 9
Gigot	Twentieth-Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Seven Arts Associated (U.S.A.) Corporation	F 27869	105	November 9
Honourable Paint In Neck	" "	Terrytoons Inc.	F 27870	6	November 9
The Pigeon That Worked A Miracle	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions Inc.	F 27872	47	November 9

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

U.K. Imports and Exports

Volume and Price Indices for the Third Quarter of 1962

FALLS FROM the previous quarter of almost 2 per cent. in the import volume index to 137.8 (1954=100) and 8 per cent. to 122.4 in the export volume index reflect seasonal factors which influence the indices in the third quarter of the year.

The fall in the volume of total imports compared with the second quarter of 1962 was due mainly to a fall of 8½ per cent. in the index for the food, beverages and tobacco class of goods although this was offset, by nearly half, by an increase of 13 per cent. in the index for the mineral fuels and lubricants class of goods. Against the level of a year ago there was, as a result of rises in all classes of imports, an increase of 8 per cent. in the overall index for imports. Almost half of this overall increase was the result of a rise of nearly 30 per cent. in the index for the mineral fuels and lubricants class of goods. The manufactured goods class index increased by about 7½ per cent., due mainly to increases in the non-ferrous base metals and the iron and steel divisional indices, and there were increases of 4 per cent. and about 3 per cent. respectively in the indices for the food and basic materials classes of goods.

The fall in the overall volume index for exports compared with the second quarter of 1962 was mainly due to a decrease of over 13 per cent. in the engineering products index which reflected decreases in all the divisions within the group. The other manufactures group index also fell by about 7 per cent., due mainly to a fall in the chemicals index, but this was largely offset by an increase in the mineral fuels and lubricants class of exports. Against the level of a year ago the overall export index rose by more than 2½ per cent. due mainly to a large increase in the mineral fuels and lubricants index. The metals group and other manufactures group indices increased by 5 and 3½ per cent. respectively. Although the road vehicles and aircraft index rose by 11 per cent. the overall engineering goods group index fell by almost 1½ per cent. due to a large reduction in the ships and boats index.

In the third quarter of 1962 the import price index fell one point to 95 (1954=100) compared with the previous quarter. With no change in the overall export price index the terms of trade improved by one point to 84. The fall in the total import price index was mainly due to a fall of nearly 2½ per cent. in the index for the basic materials class of imports.

The index numbers of volume of United Kingdom external trade given in tables 1 to 4 continue the series of indices calculated on base year 1954, which were introduced in articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 10, 1955 and May 19, 1956. Table 5 gives quarterly import and export prices and terms of trade indices derived from the monthly index numbers which are regularly published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The method of constructing these latter index numbers was described in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

Volume of Imports and Exports — Summary Tables

TABLE 1

Imports

Period	Total*		Index Numbers of Volume (1954 = 100)				
	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Total*	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Manufactured Goods
	£ million	£ million					
1954	3,379·2	3,379·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1955	3,883·7	3,761·4	111·3	106·8	105·3	120·7	124·9
1956	3,886·1	3,732·2	110·5	108·6	102·0	115·3	124·5
1957	4,070·8	3,866·8	114·4	113·2	106·2	113·6	129·7
1958	3,779·5	3,861·6	114·3	119·0	93·8	123·8	131·5
1959	4,008·1	4,131·3	122·3	117·9	100·8	143·4	149·9
1960	4,577·4	4,661·1	137·9	121·1	109·5	156·7	201·4
1961	4,417·7	4,559·0	134·9	120·9	101·3	164·2	195·5
1959 1st Quarter	943·2	984·0	116·5	122·1	93·5	134·1	130·1
2nd Quarter	992·8	1,040·1	123·1	117·0	100·7	153·6	148·3
3rd Quarter	988·1	1,008·8	119·4	109·4	101·3	143·6	151·5
4th Quarter	1,084·0	1,098·4	130·0	123·1	107·7	142·4	169·6
1960 1st Quarter	1,127·9	1,150·8	136·2	122·4	107·4	158·9	193·9
2nd Quarter	1,150·8	1,184·3	140·2	120·1	108·3	154·2	214·5
3rd Quarter	1,123·7	1,137·5	134·6	113·3	112·3	151·4	198·9
4th Quarter	1,175·0	1,188·6	140·7	128·7	109·9	162·2	198·5
1961 1st Quarter	1,159·1	1,203·5	142·5	124·2	111·3	179·2	205·3
2nd Quarter	1,125·2	1,158·1	137·1	120·7	106·0	162·0	198·1
3rd Quarter	1,048·9	1,078·7	127·7	114·9	94·1	154·8	186·6
4th Quarter	1,084·6	1,118·7	132·4	123·7	93·8	160·7	192·1
1962 1st Quarter	1,127·2	1,180·5	139·7	132·7	98·5	178·7	195·4
2nd Quarter	1,134·2	1,184·1	140·2	130·6	95·6	177·5	202·1
3rd Quarter	1,112·4	1,164·4	137·8	119·5	96·7	200·8	200·8

*From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

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Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports (*Continued*)

United Kingdom Exports

TABLE 2

Period	Total*		Index Numbers of Volume (1954 = 100)				
	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Total*	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Manufactured Goods†
	£ million	£ million					
1954	2,674·7	2,674·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1955	2,905·4	2,872·5	107·4	106·0	115·3	90·0	108·6
1956	3,171·5	3,034·6	113·5	115·3	119·3	92·0	115·0
1957	3,324·4	3,093·4	115·7	124·3	121·9	79·7	117·9
1958	3,208·0	2,980·8	111·4	120·6	121·9	81·8	113·1
1959	3,352·7	3,104·8	116·1	118·1	145·4	79·1	117·4
1960	3,580·3	3,265·8	122·1	122·6	132·2	92·8	124·0
1961	3,709·1	3,352·6	125·3	129·5	145·3	87·0	127·3
1959 1st Quarter	796·5	739·3	110·6	98·8	149·3	83·8	112·1
2nd Quarter	851·3	786·3	117·6	111·0	155·1	71·2	120·3
3rd Quarter	796·6	744·3	111·3	121·7	133·6	69·8	112·7
4th Quarter	908·4	834·9	124·9	141·1	143·8	91·7	124·7
1960 1st Quarter	930·6	847·2	126·7	121·6	143·6	106·1	128·7
2nd Quarter	910·6	827·5	123·8	113·7	141·4	80·5	127·6
3rd Quarter	824·7	758·0	113·4	116·9	115·7	81·0	115·6
4th Quarter	914·4	833·1	124·6	138·3	128·1	103·4	124·3
1961 1st Quarter	943·6	855·5	127·9	120·7	148·2	92·1	131·3
2nd Quarter	941·2	849·8	127·1	115·4	147·5	81·8	131·1
3rd Quarter	881·2	797·0	119·2	135·8	136·6	77·8	120·6
4th Quarter	943·2	850·3	127·2	146·0	149·0	96·1	126·3
1962 1st Quarter	939·0	839·8	125·6	130·4	150·1	99·9	127·0
2nd Quarter	990·8	889·4	133·0	129·4	173·3	89·3	135·3
3rd Quarter	909·4	818·2	122·4	131·1	134·4	120·1	121·8

*From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions. †Index Numbers of Volume of exports of main groupings of manufactured goods are given at foot of Table 4.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
	October 30, 1962	
819,038	Aktiengesellschaft Brown, Boveri & Cie	High voltage winding for transformers with voltage control.
	November 1, 1962	
853,649	Nord-Aviation Societe Nationale de Constructions Aeronautiques	High-lift devices for aircraft.
895,132	Societe des Forges er Ateliers du Creusor.	Mine hoisting system.
	November 2, 1962	
697,894	Wilhelm Roth & anr.	Lining the inner surfaces of barrels for the transportation and storage of beer and wine.
789,975	Wilhelm Roth & anr.	A process for lining the inside of wooden barrels.
	Addition to 697,894.	
814,564	N. V. Bronswerk.	Blade wheels for centrifugal fans.
817,707	N. V. Bronswerk.	Blade wheels for centrifugal fans.
894,428	VEB. Deutsches Hydrierwerk Rodleben.	Manufacture of basically substituted phthalazines.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDEN GRANT
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office.

Cancellation of 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 36 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following endorsement 'Licences of Right' on under mentioned Patent was cancelled on November 2, 1962.

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
697,057	Midland Silicones Ltd.	Heat-hardenable Siloxane compositions.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office

E.C.E.'s Steps to Encourage Exports of Consumer Goods

STEPS HAVE FECENTLY been taken by the Export Council for Europe to encourage the export of consumer and consumer durable goods. First, a number of leading figures from these industries are being invited to join the Council. Two appointments already announced are Mr. Edward Glendinning, managing director, Glendinning Brothers Ltd., and Mr. Edward Rayne, chairman and managing director, H and M. Rayne Ltd. Other appointments will be announced shortly.

Secondly, a special Consumer Goods Committee of the Council has been set up, consisting of all existing or new Council members with interests in consumer goods. It will be under the independent chairmanship of Mr. R. G. Thornton, vice-chaiman of Barclays Bank Ltd.

Thirdly, Mr. James Hadley, who has wide experience with the Cotton Board and as Secretary to the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee, has been appointed to the Council's staff.

Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports (*Continued*)

TABLE 3

Imports

* Class and Division	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Index numbers of Volume (1954=100)								
	Third Quarter 1962	Third Quarter 1962	Year 1956	Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961	Third Quarter 1961	Second Quarter 1962	Third Quarter 1962
A. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	£'000	£'000									
1. Live animals chiefly for food	9,858	9,106	101	132	108	86	100	121	145	73	106
2. Meat and meat preparations	80,914	78,573	116	122	119	119	127	119	122	122	123
3. Dairy products, eggs and honey	36,913	41,068	105	105	118	116	118	124	103	109	102
4. Fish and fish preparations	13,884	10,366	134	138	190	198	161	150	115	210	188
5. Cereals and cereal preparations	58,828	66,210	125	121	143	142	136	137	131	168	148
6. Fruits and vegetables	58,934	57,476	108	105	118	116	120	121	105	173	116
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	13,778	19,299	97	116	107	102	93	93	83	99	75
8. Coffee, cocoa and cocoa preparations, tea and spices	39,718	53,923	90	102	100	94	99	103	95	106	99
9. Feeding stuffs for animals and food wastes	16,783	17,484	116	110	138	159	153	152	143	162	162
10. Miscellaneous food preparations	4,318	8,662	173	164	160	230	276	236	209	278	264
11. Beverages	13,003	11,794	124	133	130	141	160	178	206	156	196
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	27,060	23,087	102	103	101	97	118	111	130	71	120
TOTAL, CLASS A	373,992	397,048	109	113	119	118	121	121	115	131	120
B. BASIC MATERIALS											
1. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	10,459	11,484	100	107	90	102	102	111	93	87	105
2. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	12,096	13,497	89	89	78	86	78	74	65	89	77
3. Rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	13,138	12,938	130	139	142	106	128	124	119	113	103
4. Wood and cork	54,252	54,064	92	101	89	98	119	108	143	89	139
5. Pulp and waste paper	25,604	28,208	113	112	111	120	146	139	120	128	130
7. Wool and other animals hair and tops	25,029	34,431	105	100	98	115	97	95	64	93	70
8. Cotton	11,733	15,449	91	98	72	80	78	64	47	67	49
6 and 9. Other textile fibres and waste	8,644	8,983	104	117	97	115	115	96	62	120	100
10. Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding fuels	9,492	10,288	105	103	95	95	126	129	123	114	116
11. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	32,453	35,468	114	125	94	96	134	114	116	106	110
12. Miscellaneous animal and vegetable crude materials	10,156	8,504	95	92	101	95	107	92	92	72	95
13. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases, and derivatives	11,169	12,965	91	98	87	98	104	98	101	102	99
TOTAL, CLASS B	224,228	246,279	102	106	94	101	109	101	94	96	97
C. MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS											
TOTAL, CLASS C	141,649	165,263	115	114	124	143	157	164	155	177	201
D. MANUFACTURED GOODS											
1. Chemicals	41,584	43,491	100	109	117	139	170	165	158	175	171
2. Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	6,353	5,868	104	111	95	137	113	120	121	105	114
4. Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	13,995	15,109	97	119	120	141	170	159	153	170	155
5. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	24,338	24,096	116	126	128	135	161	171	178	193	187
6-9. Textile yarns and manufactures (excluding clothing)	32,820	32,071	120	129	124	149	196	203	187	180	181
12. Iron and steel	14,484	14,123	379	215	139	137	311	148	125	167	203
13. Non-ferrous base metals	65,888	68,586	101	110	114	116	149	138	129	136	151
15. Machinery, other than electric	59,118	41,991	138	146	151	173	214	254	245	243	224
16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	19,564	15,381	128	140	162	202	238	283	293	334	385
21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	18,415	22,960	190	217	244	360	543	633	572	752	685
Other manufactured goods	64,712	61,751	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL, CLASS D	361,271	345,427	125	130	132	150	201	196	187	202	201
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES (including Class E. Miscellaneous)	1,112,396	1,164,369	110	114	114	122	138	135	128	140	138

*Index numbers are not given for those divisions and classes in which trade is small or for which index numbers would be significant. The values of such imports, both as declared and as estimated at the prices of the base year, are, however, included in comuting index numbers for each class and for the total. From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports (*Continued*)

TABLE 4

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom

*Class and Division	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Index numbers of Volume (1954=100)								
	Third Quarter 1962	Third Quarter 1962	Year 1956	Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961	Third Quarter 1961	Second Quarter 1962	Third Quarter 1962
CLASS A. – FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	£'000	£'000									
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	5,025	5,889	90	102	92	88	86	67	81	63	71
8. Coffee, cocoa and cocoa preparations, tea and spices	3,034	3,632	79	91	88	81	75	75	74	84	92
10. Miscellaneous food preparations	1,869	1,800	131	126	121	116	124	140	141	144	135
11. Beverages	21,820	23,635	121	131	141	156	168	193	201	209	206
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	4,454	3,886	108	99	97	80	74	75	73	68	71
Other foods, etc.	14,083	13,038	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL, CLASS A	50,285	51,880	115	124	121	118	123	129	136	129	131
CLASS B. – BASIC MATERIALS											
7. Wool and other animal hair and tops	12,963	16,309	118	123	126	143	136	144	131	138	103
Other basic materials	18,876	17,694	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL, CLASS B	31,839	34,003	119	122	122	145	132	145	137	173	134
CLASS C. – MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS											
1. Coal, coke and briquettes	9,197	8,599	72	63	37	32	44	45	45	38	51
2. Petroleum and petroleum products	32,030	37,097	108	93	118	117	132	121	104	131	176
TOTAL, CLASS C	41,227	45,696	92	80	82	79	93	87	78	89	120
CLASS D. – MANUFACTURED GOODS											
1. Chemicals	82,480	99,764	126	137	135	155	181	199	193	213	196
2. Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	5,602	5,004	119	132	123	137	115	127	111	135	119
3. Rubber manufactures	11,402	10,030	109	107	105	115	121	127	118	133	125
4. Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	913	906	107	115	131	135	139	161	142	196	157
5. Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	9,879	9,819	111	111	106	108	115	114	103	125	117
6. Woolen and worsted yarns and woven fabrics	20,023	19,566	109	110	95	106	104	96	97	95	94
7. Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	10,310	9,760	79	76	62	57	54	46	41	40	35
8. Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics	9,071	8,404	81	85	70	69	70	73	67	88	84
9. Miscellaneous textile manufactures	18,669	17,669	97	97	88	88	94	85	77	93	79
10. Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral manufactures	16,801	14,493	110	103	102	102	106	107	100	117	98
11. Silver, platinum and jewellery	5,071	4,733	293	202	111	119	133	146	139	210	138
12. Iron and steel	46,881	45,518	116	133	117	132	144	148	132	150	134
13. Non-ferrous base metals	27,699	25,974	146	157	183	191	159	168	158	180	186
14. Manufactures of metals	38,184	29,910	109	102	87	88	91	87	80	84	81
15. Machinery other than electric	195,021	140,382	114	117	111	115	129	144	135	156	137
16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	64,351	52,239	124	127	123	124	126	138	121	138	123
17. Railway vehicles	4,876	3,403	93	92	89	61	34	24	19	33	31
18. Road vehicles and aircraft	112,768	101,791	115	124	136	144	147	130	119	155	132
19. Ships and boats	7,975	6,489	175	149	113	87	93	145	205	90	52
20. Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting, fixtures and fittings; buildings, prefabricated; furniture	6,208	5,148	117	107	108	95	104	101	96	104	96
21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	13,669	12,364	101	103	99	113	101	93	102	84	111
22. Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	15,557	12,118	114	119	109	103	128	141	142	163	155
23. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30,511	26,013	113	120	133	127	146	144	143	155	154
TOTAL, CLASS D	753,922	661,497	115	118	113	117	124	127	121	135	122
Metals (1)	112,764	101,402	118	123	115	122	123	125	114	126	120
Engineering products (2)	400,548	316,422	118	121	119	121	128	133	127	144	125
Metals and engineering products	513,312	417,824	118	122	118	122	127	131	123	140	124
Textiles (3)	58,073	55,399	92	92	79	79	80	73	69	74	68
Other manufactures	182,537	188,274	122	124	121	131	145	152	147	163	152
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES (including Class E) – Miscellaneous	909,398	818,221	113	116	111	116	122	125	119	133	122

*Index numbers are not given for those divisions and classes in which trade is small or for which index numbers would be insignificant. The values of such exports, both as declared and as estimated at the price of the base year are, however, included in computing the index numbers for each class and for the total. From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

(1) Exports List Divisions D12, 13 and 14; (2) Export List Divisions D15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22; (3) Export List Divisions D6, 7, 8 and 9.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports *(Continued)*

Import and Export Prices

TABLE 5

1954=100

	Imports					Exports						* Terms of Trade
		(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)	(Class D)		Manufactured Goods (Class D)					
	Total	Food Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Total	† Metals	‡ Engineering Products	§ Textiles (excluding clothing)	Other	
1953	101	97	103	108	105	101	101	105	100	99	101	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	104	103	100	102	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	112	107	99	104	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	115	112	101	106	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	118	115	101	105	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	115	117	98	106	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	118	120	102	106	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
1959 1st Quarter	98	98	91	109	102	109	111	117	116	98	105	90
2nd Quarter	97	96	91	104	104	109	111	116	116	97	105	89
3rd Quarter	98	97	94	101	104	108	110	113	117	97	106	91
4th Quarter	100	101	96	101	106	110	113	113	120	98	106	91
1960 1st Quarter	100	98	98	100	107	111	113	114	121	99	106	90
2nd Quarter	99	95	98	99	107	111	113	119	121	101	105	89
3rd Quarter	98	96	96	97	108	111	114	119	120	103	105	88
4th Quarter	99	99	94	96	107	111	114	118	120	104	107	89
1961 1st Quarter	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	118	121	106	106	87
2nd Quarter	98	96	96	96	108	112	115	117	121	107	106	88
3rd Quarter	96	91	96	95	106	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
4th Quarter	96	92	94	96	106	112	115	118	122	105	107	85
1962 1st Quarter	96	94	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	106	107	85
2nd Quarter	96	95	92	95	104	113	116	120	123	106	105	85
3rd Quarter	95	95	89	95	104	113	116	119	124	106	106	84

*Import price index as a percentage of the export price index.
†Export list Divisions D 12, 13 and 14. ‡Export list Divisions D 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22. §Export list Divisions D 6, 7, 8 and 9.

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Freight Movement

United Kingdom Trade by Air

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE by air continued to expand during the first half of 1962. Compared with the second half of 1961, imports by air rose by £12.9 million (13 per cent), exports by £6.6 million (6 per cent) and re-exports by £4.5 million (28 per cent).

Most commodity groups for both imports and exports showed an increase over the previous half year. The main rises in imports occurred in the hides and skins groups and in the machinery groups. Over half the total rise in exports was accounted for by increases in electrical machinery and chemicals. Exports of non-electric machinery, although still by far the most important single group, fell by £1.3 million.

North America and Western Europe continue to be our most important markets accounting, between them, for about three quarters of our total trade by air.

Almost the whole of the rise in our exports by air was the result of increased trade with Western Europe, and particularly with the countries of the European Economic Community. A drop of £2½ million in exports to Canada was responsible for the reduction in exports by air to North America. Increased imports of £8.4 million from North America accounted for most of the rise in imports by air. Imports from Western Europe as a whole also increased although there were decreased imports in the case of some individual countries.

Statistical Notes.

The figures of trade relate to all goods cleared by Customs except gold and unset precious stones. Complete aircraft flown out under their own power are included in the grand totals of United Kingdom trade but not in airborne trade. Both total trade and freight by air figures for 1961 include revised estimated values for parcel post. Total trade figures for 1960 have also been amended on this basis but it has not been possible to make these amendments in the freight by air figures.

Table 1 – Value of Trade Compared with Total Trade Figures

Year	Imports			U.K. Exports			Re-exports		
	Total	By air		Total	By air		Total	By air	
	£ million c.i.f.	£ million c.i.f.	Per cent. of Total Imports	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	Per cent. of Total U.K. Exports	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	Per cent. of Total Re-exports
1958	3,747·5	99·0	2·6	3,176·2	103·7	3·3	141·2	27·6	19·5
1959	3,983·4	137·4	3·4	3,330·1	142·9	4·3	130·19	24·5	18·7
1960	4,540·7	176·1	3·9	3,554·8	177·7	5·0	141·2	29·0	20·5
1961	4,397·9	202·9	4·6	3,682·4	219·7	6·0	158·5	30·1	19·0
1960 January-June	2,266·3	87·3	3·9	1,828·6	83·7	4·6	68·5	15·4	22·4
July-December	2,274·3	88·8	3·9	1,726·2	93·9	5·4	72·6	13·6	18·8
1961 January-June	2,271·8	101·2	4·5	1,871·5	108·7	5·8	79·1	14·1	17·8
July-December	2,126·1	101·7	4·8	1,810·9	111·0	6·1	79·3	16·0	20·2
1962 January-June	2,249·6	114·6	5·1	1,913·8	117·6	6·1	81·3	20·5	25·2

Table 2 – Commodity Composition of United Kingdom Exports

	July to December 1961			January to June 1962		
	Total Exports	Exports by air		Total exports	Exports by air	
	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	Per cent. of Total Exports	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	Per cent. of Total Exports
Chemicals	159·1	5·3	3	170·9	6·5	4
Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	12·2	2·3	19	12·7	2·5	19
Wool or hair yarns; woollen and worsted woven fabrics	40·3	2·9	7	40·5	3·3	8
Silver, platinum and jewellery	9·4	5·8	62	13·3	6·3	47
Machinery other than electric	397·3	36·4	9	436·1	35·1	8
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	124·0	12·0	10	135·8	14·4	11
Road vehicles and parts, and aircraft parts	193·6	10·6	5	244·7	11·8	5
Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	25·3	4·4	18	20·6	3·9	19
Scientific instruments, photographs and optical goods, watches and clocks	28·5	7·2	25	31·0	8·3	27
All other goods	821·3	24·0	3	808·3	25·5	3
Total	1,810·9	111·0	6	1,913·8	117·6	6

Table 3 – Commodity Composition of Imports

	July to December 1961			January to June 1962		
	Total Imports	Imports by Air		Total Imports	Imports by Air	
	£ million c.i.f.	£ million c.i.f.	Per cent of Total Imports	£ million c.i.f.	£ million c.i.f.	Per cent of Total Imports
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	21·8	3·4	16	24·3	6·4	26
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	69·0	2·7	4	60·9	3·3	5
Miscellaneous animal and vegetable crude materials	19·5	0·6	3	16·7	1·1	6
Chemicals	79·6	3·7	5	85·4	4·3	5
Leather, leather manufactures, dressed furs	14·3	1·3	9	12·3	1·5	12
Wool or hair yarns, woollen and worsted woven fabrics	7·7	2·2	29	6·6	1·6	24
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	32·2	2·8	9	29·2	2·9	10
Man-made fibres and woven fabrics	7·7	1·9	24	8·4	1·9	23
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	20·1	3·1	15	22·9	3·2	14
Silver, platinum and jewellery	15·3	1·6	11	9·9	2·1	21
Manufactures of metal	20·0	2·2	11	19·4	2·0	10
Machinery other than electric	125·0	26·1	21	130·7	28·0	21
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	33·3	14·4	43	35·5	15·1	42
Road vehicles and parts, and aircraft parts	15·1	3·4	23	17·4	4·7	27
Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	31·5	11·1	35	38·1	10·8	28
Scientific instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	21·2	9·0	42	22·5	9·4	42
All other goods	1,592·6	12·1	1	1,709·4	16·4	1
Total	2,126·1	101·7	5	2,249·6	114·6	5

Freight Movement (*Continued*)

Table 4 – Commodity Composition of Re-exports

	July to December 1961			January to June 1962		
	Total Re-exports	Re-exports by Air		Total Re-exports	Re-exports by Air	
	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	Per cent of Total Re-exports	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	Per cent of Total Re-exports
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	10·2	3·7	36	14·8	7·4	50
Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	1·3	0·6	44	1·3	0·5	40
Silver, platinum and jewellery	3·8	0·2	6	3·5	1·7	48
Machinery other than electric	7·9	5·0	64	8·5	5·1	61
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	2·9	2·0	67	2·9	1·9	67
Scientific instruments, photographs and optical goods, watches and clocks	1·4	0·9	63	1·5	1·0	66
All other goods	51·7	3·6	7	48·8	2·8	6
Total	79·3	16·0	20	81·3	20·5	25

Table 5 – Imports From and United Kingdom Exports and Re-exports to Selected Countries

	Imports						Exports						Re-exports					
	July to December 1961			January to June 1962			July to December 1961			January to June 1962			July to December 1961			January to June 1962		
	Total Imports	Imports by Air		Total Imports	Imports by Air		Total Exports	Exports by Air		Total Exports	Exports by Air		Total Re-exports	Re-exports by Air		Total Re-exports	Re-exports by Air	
	£ mill. c.i.f.	£ mill. c.i.f.	Per cent. of total Imports	£ mill. c.i.f.	£ mill. c.i.f.	Per cent. of total Imports	£ mill. f.o.b.	£ mill. f.o.b.	Per cent. of total Exports	£ mill. f.o.b.	£ mill. f.o.b.	Per cent. ot total Exports	£ mill. f.o.b.	£ mill. f.o.b.	Per cent. of total Re-exports	£ mill. f.o.b.	£ mill. f.o.b.	Per cent. of total Re-exports
Sweden	74·2	1·9	2·5	74·1	2·3	3·2	71·6	2·7	3·8	78·4	3·0	3·8	2·2	0·1	6·6	2·2	0·3	14·0
Denmark	70·9	0·9	1·3	75·9	1·3	1·7	47·9	1·2	2·5	53·0	1·2	2·2	0·8	0·1	10·4	1·0	0·1	7·2
Netherlands	84·8	4·8	5·7	100·9	5·3	5·2	70·8	6·0	8·5	73·2	6·3	8·6	2·8	0·3	10·0	3·6	0·3	7·4
Western Germany	99·2	11·9	12·0	94·4	11·3	12·0	87·5	8·2	9·4	97·9	9·2	9·4	11·0	2·9	26·4	11·4	3·5	30·6
Belgium	33·6	3·9	11·7	36·6	3·7	10·1	39·5	2·5	6·4	45·8	3·1	6·7	1·8	0·3	18·8	2·5	0·6	22·2
France	66·9	11·4	17·1	68·2	14·4	21·1	55·2	14·5	26·2	70·5	17·2	24·4	6·1	1·9	32·0	7·3	3·7	51·3
Switzerland	24·1	6·6	27·2	26·1	8·1	31·1	28·1	3·2	11·5	31·8	2·9	9·2	3·2	0·7	22·4	2·2	0·7	34·0
Italy	51·9	8·4	16·1	58·0	6·7	11·5	57·2	6·2	10·9	70·2	6·9	9·8	4·2	0·9	20·8	4·9	1·4	29·6
Irish Republic	76·3	3·8	5·0	67·0	4·0	6·0	66·2	4·4	6·6	66·6	5·1	7·7	3·2	0·3	9·7	3·4	0·3	8·4
United States of America	239·7	21·9	9·1	238·4	29·5	12·4	154·0	20·1	13·1	161·6	20·4	12·6	9·8	3·7	38·0	10·8	5·1	47·3
Canada	181·5	3·8	2·1	161·9	4·5	2·8	101·6	12·1	11·9	99·5	9·6	9·6	4·0	1·1	28·2	3·2	1·0	30·6
Republic of South Africa	48·1	3·3	6·9	57·2	3·6	6·2	65·7	1·0	1·6	72·0	1·3	1·8	0·8	0·2	27·4	0·9	0·1	16·2
India	69·9	2·3	3·3	65·0	2·0	3·0	75·8	2·1	2·8	62·0	2·6	4·1	0·5	0·1	17·5	1·0	0·6	56·2
Australia	82·2	1·1	1·3	93·0	0·8	0·8	87·5	2·1	2·4	109·6	2·3	2·1	0·9	0·2	23·0	1·1	0·2	16·4
Total of above countries	1,203·1	86·1	7·2	1,216·9	97·4	8·0	1,008·8	86·5	8·6	1,091·9	90·9	8·3	51·4	13·0	25·3	55·3	17·9	32·3
All other countries	923·0	15·6	1·7	1,032·8	17·1	1·7	802·2	24·5	3·1	821·8	26·6	3·2	27·9	3·0	10·7	25·9	2·6	10·0
Grand Total	2,126·1	101·7	4·8	2,249·6	114·6	5·1	1,810·9	111·0	6·1	1,913·8	117·6	6·1	79·3	16·0	20·2	81·3	20·5	25·2

Table 6 – Imports From and United Kingdom Exports and Re-exports to Various Areas

	Imports by Air		Exports by Air		Re-exports by Air	
	July-December 1961	January-June 1962	July-December 1961	January-June 1962	July-December 1961	January-June 1962
	£ million c.i.f.	£ million c.i.f.	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.	£ million f.o.b.
Sterling Area	16·1	16·4	19·4	21·0	1·3	1·5
North America	25·7	34·1	32·3	30·1	5·9	6·1
Latin America	1·3	1·4	1·9	2·3	0·1	0·6
Western Europe	53·3	57·3	49·0	55·0	8·1	11·5
Middle East (except sterling Middle East countries)	2·4	2·6	4·9	5·1	0·2	0·4
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	1·5	1·5	1·0	1·1	0·0	0·0
Rest of World	1·3	1·3	2·5	2·9	0·4	0·4
Total	101·7	114·6	111·0	117·6	16·0	20·5

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Prices of Basic Materials Slightly Firmer in October

ALTHOUGH PRICES of manufactured products sold on the home market in October are provisionally shown at about the same level as in September, it is too early to regard this as a clear indication of a change in the underlying upward trend. The index for October, at 119.0, compared with 118.8 for the third quarter and 118·3 for the second quarter. The index for basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry increased by one-half per cent. in October; the greater part of this rise can be attributed to the food materials sector. Prices of basic materials used in the non-food sector, which had fallen each month since February of this year, increased slightly in October, partly as a result of the international situation, but were still some 2 per cent. lower than a year ago.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry.

The increase of one per cent. in the index for food manufacturing materials is mainly due to the continued recovery in prices of bacon-factory pigs from the low levels of the summer and the sharp rise in raw sugar prices as a result of the international situation. Lower prices for creosote and vegetable oils contributed to the fall of nearly one-half per cent. in the index for materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries and this index is now some 2½ per cent. lower than at the beginning of the year. Small increases in the two engineering indices brought them back to the level at which they stood in May; higher prices for non-ferrous metals and raw rubber were the main causes of the rise. The index for textile materials moved up slightly as a result of the increases in prices of raw cotton, wool and jute, but is still below first half-year levels. There was little change in the prices of materials and fuel used in the timber industries, but cheaper woodpulp caused a drop of one per cent. in the index for paper materials, which is now at the lowest level since September 1959 and 4 per cent. lower than it was in October last year. The indices of prices of house building materials and of construction materials both continued their gradual upward trend, the latest increases resulting from higher prices for zinc, lead, limestone, metal windows and gas water heaters.

Output of broad sectors of industry

The index for products of the food manufacturing industries shows no overall change in October, higher prices for bacon, milk products and refined sugar being offset by lower prices for grain-milling products and compound feeding stuffs. For the chemicals and allied industries, the index for home market sales, which had hardened a little in August and September, fell back by about one-half per cent., largely due to the reduction in prices of pitch and creosote oil. There was some slight further weakening in the home market index for products of the textile industries, but the indices for the other sectors of industry remained at the levels reached in September.

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961		1962			1961	1962						
		3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Oct.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Order III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	100·5	99·9	101·6	100·9	99·5*	99·4	101·6	100·9	100·0	100·3	99·0*	99·0*	99·6*
	Basic materials	96·3	95·5	97·1	96·3	94·7*	95·0	97·1	96·4	95·5	95·7	94·1*	94·2*	94·7*
	Fuel	133·4	134·0	136·5	135·9	136·3*	133·8	136·5	136·0	135·2§	136·2	136·4*	136·4*	136·6*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	104·6	103·4	104·0	103·3	102·2*	103·7	103·8	103·4	102·6	102·6	102·0*	101·9*	102·1*
	Basic materials other than fuel	99·6	98·1	98·3	97·5	96·2*	98·4	98·0	97·7	96·9	96·7	96·0	95·9*	96·1*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries	92·3	92·6	96·4	95·1	93·5*	90·8	96·2	95·0	94·1	94·9	92·6*	93·1*	94·2*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries	107·5	106·0	106·0	104·8	104·3*	106·3	105·1	105·0	104·2	104·1	104·4*	104·3*	103·9*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries	128·6	128·6	129·6	130·3	130·2*	128·4	130·4	130·4	130·1	130·2	130·2*	130·1*	130·4*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	118·9	118·9	119·5	120·2	120·2*	118·8	120·2	120·3	120·1	120·2	120·1*	120·1*	120·3*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	92·5	91·1	91·5	91·6	90·4*	91·1	91·9	91·5	91·3	91·4	90·0*	90·0*	90·4*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	111·6	110·9	109·6	109·0	109·1*	110·8	109·0	109·0	109·1	109·1	109·1*	109·1*	109·0*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	108·7	107·9	107·4	106·9	104·8*	108·0	106·9	106·9	106·9	104·9	104·6*	104·7*	103·6*
Order XVII	Construction materials	118·8	119·3	119·8	120·5	120·6*	119·1	120·4	120·5	120·5	120·6	120·6*	120·7*	120·8*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	118·6	119·1	119·6	120·1	120·4*	118·9	120·1	120·2	120·2	120·3	120·4*	120·4*	120·5*

* Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure.

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961		1962			1961	1962						
		3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Oct.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	116·2	116·8	117·5	117·6	118·2*	116·5	117·5	117·6	117·8	118·0	118·2*	118·4*	118·4*
	Home market sales	116·7	117·3	118·1	118·3	118·8*	117·1	118·2	118·3	118·5	118·7	118·8*	119·0*	119·0*
Order IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	118·1	118·4	118·9	119·0	119·6*	118·2	118·9	119·0	119·1	119·3	119·6*	119·7*	119·7*
	Home market sales	119·4	119·6	120·2	120·3	120·8*	119·5	120·2	120·3	120·5	120·6	120·8*	121·0*	121·0*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	107·2	107·8	110·2	110·6	111·5*	107·2	110·4	110·5	110·9	111·5	111·2	111·7*	111·7*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·8	102·8	103·1	102·7	102·4*	102·4	103·0	102·6	102·4	102·1	102·5*	102·6*	102·2*
	Home market sales	104·9	104·9	105·1	104·6	104·2*	104·7	104·9	104·7	104·1	103·9	104·4*	104·5*	104·0*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	126·4	126·6	127·6	129·0	128·9*	126·4	128·8	129·2	129·2	129·3	128·8	128·8*	128·7*
	†Home market sales	130·2	130·4	131·8	133·9	133·8	130·2	133·9	133·9	133·9	133·9	133·8	133·8	133·8*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	104·4	103·8	104·1	103·7	103·7*	103·5	103·8	103·6	103·5	103·5	103·8	103·8*	103·7*
	Home market sales	103·3	103·0	102·7	102·5	102·4*	103·1	102·5	102·5	102·5	102·5	102·4	102·4*	102·3*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	109·2	109·5	109·9	110·6	110·6*	109·3	110·4	110·7	110·7	110·6	110·6	110·6*	110·6*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	110·5	110·9	112·2	112·0	112·0*	110·7	112·0	112·0	112·1	112·0	111·9*	112·1*	112·1*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	110·3	110·7	111·1	111·1	111·0	110·5	111·1	111·0	111·1	110·9	111·0	111·1	111·1*
Order XVII	New construction‡	117	120	121	122	123*				122			123*	

* Provisional figure. †The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table 3 (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter.

(*Tables continued on next pages*)

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1962.

(monthly averages)

	1961	1962			
	Oct.	April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Coal†	142·5	151·5	150·9	150·9*	150·7*
Slates	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1
Salt	107·2	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·3
Flour	110·9	113·0	113·0	113·0*	111·9*
Sugar, refined	107·6	112·0	113·7	112·9	115·0*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	101·7	102·1	105·6	105·6*	105·7*
Beer	101·1	101·9	102·9	102·5	102·5*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8*
Hardcoke	163·8	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	140·8	139·5	139·9	139·9	139·9
Lubricating oils and greases	121·5	124·2	126·6	126·6*	126·6*
General chemicals	104·0	102·3	101·6	101·6*	101·5*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	78·7	71·9	68·8	68·4	68·4*
Pharmaceutical preparations	99·3	98·2	98·8	99·2	99·6*
Toilet preparations	120·1	122·5	125·0	125·8	125·8*
Paint for building and decorating	111·9	112·9	112·9	112·9*	112·9*
Soap	130·6	133·9	134·1	134·1*	134·1*
Soapless detergents	97·8	98·4	98·3	98·4	98·4*
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	79·5	78·1	78·4	78·4*	78·4*
Steel sheets	127·0	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·7
Tinplate	115·4	120·8	120·8	120·8	120·8
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	130·6	133·4	133·4	133·4	133·3*
Steel tubes	133·7	138·8	138·8	138·7	138·7
Iron castings	140·3	141·6	142·6	142·6*	143·1*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	132·4	122·8	122·8	122·	122·8
Castings	128·8	128·8	127·0	127·4	128·3
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	101·7	103·0	95·7	94·3	94·9
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·8	117·8	119·3	119·6	119·6*
Spectacles, etc.	115·6	115·6	120·9	121·5	121·5*
Dental goods	125·7	126·5	126·1	126·7	128·9*
Gramophone records	115·7	116·3	117·2	117·2	117·2*
Domestic electrical appliances	101·8	101·5	102·2	102·2	102·2*
Perambulators, etc.	116·6	119·2	120·6	120·6	120·6*
Tools and implements	133·4	135·4	135·9	136·4	136·7*

	1961	1962			
	Oct.	April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Cutlery	127·1	127·7	128·2	128·2	128·3*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	121·8	120·6	121·1	121·1	121·6*
Spoons and forks	127·2	134·1	134·5	136·7	137·2*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	132·9	145·0	145·0	145·0	145·0
Domestic hollow-ware	138·3	138·3	138·1	138·1	138·1*
Domestic gas appliances	108·3	108·3	109·5	109·5	110·8
Cotton yarn	95·7	90·9	89·9	89·7	89·4
Spun rayon yarn	95·6	91·8	91·2	91·0	90·8*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	101·1	101·1	101·1	101·2	103·6
Cotton cloth	104·2	97·6	95·5	95·3*	95·2*
Linen	103·0	103·9	103·9	104·8	104·8*
Rayon and acetate fabric	114·4	113·4	112·0	111·9	111·5*
Wool tops	77·4	79·3	78·2	77·1	77·7
Worsted yarns	88·2	89·7	88·9	87·9	88·2
Harris tweed	93·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Serge cloth	90·6	90·8	90·8	90·6	91·0
Jute yarn	123·2	111·3	105·0	105·6	107·7
Jute piece-goods	118·5	109·0	106·5	107·0	108·7
Rope, twine and net	112·2	111·8	111·4	110·8*	110·8*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	95·3	95·8	95·3	95·2*	95·2*
Carpets and rugs	113·8	113·8	118·9	118·9*	118·9*
Canvas goods and sacks	105·2	108·6	109·2	110·4	108·7
Leather for footwear	107·9	105·3	104·5	104·8*	104·8*
Travel goods	117·3	117·3	118·1	118·1	118·1
Made-up clothing	108·5	109·6	109·6	109·6*	109·7*
Weatherproof outerwear	101·5	102·4	101·8	101·8	102·0*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	110·5	111·3	111·3	111·4*	111·4*
Womens' and girls' tailored outerwear	105·2	106·8	107·7	107·7	107·7*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	106·0	107·8	107·8	107·8	107·8*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	110·6	111·9	112·2	112·1*	112·2*
Refractory goods, including bricks	136·6	136·8	139·3	139·3	144·6
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	121·4	122·7	123·0	123·0*	123·0*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*	124·0	124·4	124·1	124·2*	124·2*
Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8
Electrical porcelain	122·5	122·5	123·8	123·8	123·8
Domestic china and earthenware	128·4	128·4	135·5	135·5	135·5
Glass (other than containers)	124·4	128·6	128·6	128·6*	128·6*
Glass containers	122·2	122·3	122·3	122·3*	122·3*

†This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
*Provisional figure.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Wholesale Price Index Numbers *(Continued)*

3 (a) *(Continued).* Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961	1962			
	Oct.	April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Cement, delivered	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4
Cast stone and cast concrete products	108·9	109·0	109·0	109·0*	109·0*
Home grown hardwood	100·3	97·4	97·4	97·4*	97·4*
Domestic furniture	113·8	116·8	116·4	116·4	116·4*
Bedding, etc.	106·0	109·1	109·2	109·2	109·2
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	113·6	113·7	114·0	114·8	114·8
Paper and board	109·6	109·4	109·6	109·8	109·8*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	109·0	109·9	109·5	109·5	109·7*
Wallpaper	123·5	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2*
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	116·3	118·1	118·2	118·2	118·2
Other manufactures of paper and board	104·5	102·6	102·1	102·4	102·4*
Rubber tyres and tubes	121·1	121·1	120·2	120·2	120·2*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·9	116·2	115·2	115·2	115·2*
Rubber footwear	126·5	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9
Linoleum and felt base	132·2	126·9	126·5	126·5	126·5
Brushes and brooms	126·0	127·8	131·7	131·7	131·7*
Toys and games	114·7	116·9	116·6	116·6	116·6*
Sports equipment	126·2	129·1	129·1	129·1*	129·1*
Pens and pencils	112·8	112·7	112·7	112·7*	112·7*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	125·5	126·7	126·9	126·9
Plastic mouldings	101·9	102·0	102·2	102·2*	102·2*

*Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961	1962			
	Oct.	April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hides and skins	100·9	97·7	93·1	93·0	92·1*
Imported	107·7	105·4	100·1	100·2	98·7*
Native	90·6	86·1	82·6	82·2	82·2*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	119·2	115·4	115·4	115·4	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	92·0	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	64·9	62·7	52·9	53·8	54·9
Nickel, refined, delivered	135·6	135·6	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	131·3	131·9	118·3	118·2	118·9
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	91·9	88·7	82·5	81·9	84·4
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	150·6	143·8	131·0	127·4	122·6
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	99·4	93·4	90·6	88·6	84·5
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	65·8	72·1§	70·2	68·7	65·5
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	62·8	58·0	58·0	58·0	58·0
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	121·2	116·3	110·4	109·5	114·1
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	72·1	74·1	74·1	74·1	74·1
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	162·3	160·1	156·5	156·2	156·7
Cotton, raw	74·0	73·7	72·5	71·9	72·1
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightings', c.i.f. Dundee	148·0	122·8	112·6	115·1	116·4
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts,' c.i.f. Dundee	131·4	110·6	112·1	111·9	113·0
Silk, raw, delivered mill	105·3	114·3	125·6	121·0	126·1
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	98·9	114·4	115·5	116·6	123·1
Wool, raw	74·2	78·7	74·5	74·4*	75·1*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	87·2	84·5	82·8	82·8	82·3
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	75·7	79·2	75·3	75·3	75·2
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	67·3	75·1	69·6	69·6	71·2
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	112·2	110·3	109·5	109·3*	109·1*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·1	99·2	97·8	97·8	97·8*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers) †	105·2	104·2	103·7	103·8	103·7
Woodpulp, imported	98·9	96·0	93·0	93·0	91·0

*Provisional figure.
§Revised figure.
†Revised Series as follows:

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962						
							Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
106·8	107·5	107·7	101·7	95·7	104·4	105·9	104·1	104·3	104·1	104·2	103·8	103·8	103·8

Notes on Wholesale Prices

In future, the notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) will be published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 2, 1962.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 202, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.

Catering Trade's Turnover in September

THE TOTAL turnover of the catering trades in September is estimated from the Board of Trade's sample inquiry to have been 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 4 per cent. in August and 5 per cent. in July. (a) During the third quarter as a whole total turnover was up by 4 per cent. compared with 6 per cent. in each of the first two quarters, and for the year to date turnover was up by 5 per cent. compared with an increase of 7 per cent. in 1961.

Excepting the months affected by the varying dates of Easter and Whitsun, the September increase on a year earlier was the smallest since the run of these figures started at the beginning of last year, and was due to a much smaller increase in turnover by public houses – 3 per cent. compared with 9 per cent. on average in the earlier months of this year. This smaller increase in public houses' turnover in September may have been due to the high level of turnover in September last year which was affected by increases in the duty on alcoholic drink and tobacco. Although the increase in duty was also effective in August last year, the increase in August this year was similar to those in earlier months. Month to month irregularities in the figures, possibly due to public house sales being particularly good in August this year, may account for this unexpectedly large increase as compared with the smaller increase in September.

In view of the particularly high level of turnover in August and September last year, the smaller increases on a year earlier in these months this year may not imply that the underlying trend in the value of turnover has been falling.

(a) The first results and a description of this inquiry were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21, 1962.

Catering Trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier

1960 = 100

King of Business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1960	100	83	102	115	101	82	81	85	96	98	111	118	120	107	97	91	111
	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962		95	115	129		93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121			
	1961	+7	+9	+6	+8	+7	+7	+8	+11	+5	+10	+4	+5	+8	+10	+9	+8	+5
	1962	+5(a)	+6	+6	+4		+7	+7	+3	+7	+1	+9	+5	+4	+3			
Licensed hotels and holiday camps: (£169 million)	1960	100	67	105	139	89	65	65	72	91	97	123	141	150	128	105	77	86
	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	95	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962		77	119	158		71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146			
	1961	+7	+6	+7	+7	+7	+2	+6	+10	+4	+10	+6	+6	+8	+8	+8	+7	+6
	1962	+6(a)	+7	+6	+6		+8	+7	+7	+3	+2	+10	+8	+5	+6			
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1960	100	84	103	120	93	82	82	86	94	97	115	124	130	108	95	91	94
	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962		94	112	130		92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120			
	1961	+6	+8	+6	+5	+6	+7	+7	+9	+6	+11	+2	+2	+6	+7	+6	+7	+4
	1962	+3(a)	+4	+3	+3		+4	+6	+2	+4	—1	+5	+2	+2	+4			
Public houses (£711 million)	1960	100	83	102	110	106	82	81	85	98	97	108	114	114	102	95	91	126
	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	126	115	106	99	133
	1962		99	119	128		100	101	98	117	114	124	132	137	118			
	1961	+9	+11	+6	+10	+8	+8	+10	+13	+5	+12	+3	+6	+10	+12	+11	+9	+6
	1962	+8(a)	+9	+10	+7		+13	+12	+2	+14	+5	+11	+10	+9	+3			
Canteens and catering contractors: (£102 million)	1960	100	104	97	93	106	105	106	102	95	102	94	94	85	99	106	110	103
	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	115	109
	1962		113	106	101		113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109			
	1961	+5	+3	+7	+7	+5	+4	+2	+3	+9	+2	+9	+10	+3	+7	+4	+4	+5
	1962	+3(a)	+5	+3	+2		+4	+6	+5	nil	+6	+2	—1	+4	+3			

(a) January to September compared with corresponding period of 1961.

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Textile Statistics for September

Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries

THE VOLUME of orders on hand in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group was 1 per cent. less than at the end of August. Compared with a year earlier deliveries in September were 1 per cent. less but the upward trend which started in July in the rate of receipt of net new orders was more marked and net new orderes received during the month were 15 per cent. more than in September 1961.

Sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received, however, should not, by themselves, be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and Clothing Industries (a)
Index Numbers of the Volume of Total Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961*	104	91	99
1961 1st quarter	129	95	103
2nd quarter	124	94	99
3rd quarter	107	77	94
4th quarter*	104	97	99
1962 1st quarter*	98	91	96
2nd quarter*	99	90	91
3rd quarter*	92	83	89
1961 July	117	74	94
August	113	67	81
September	107	91	107
1962 July*	95	75	85
August*	93	69	76
September*	92	104	106

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.
* Provisional.

Production in the Made-up Clothing Industry

MANUFACTURERS' DELIVERIES of made-up clothing, seasonally high in September, were 3 per cent. more than in September 1961, and the highest recorded for any month since the present series started in January 1959.

In the two months July and August taken together deliveries had been 3 per cent. less than in the same months of 1961. In September, compared with a year earlier, increases in manufacturers' sales of women's and girls' tailored outerwear, proofed garments, infants' wear and shirts and overalls were more than enough to offset reductions in deliveries of lingerie. Deliveries of men's and boys' tailored outerwear and of dresses were much the same as a year earlier.

The index numbers below which are of manufacturers' sales at constant prices, have been adjusted for the length of the working month but not for holidays or other seasonal factors.

Made-up Clothing Industry – Index Numbers of Production
(1958 = 100)

	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	Weather-proof outerwear	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	Overalls and men's shirts, under-wear, etc.	Total
1960	117	122	134	126	122	122
1961	122	126	134	128	117	125
1961 2nd quarter	128	102	130	127	120	122
3rd quarter	116	147	147	123	111	126
4th quarter	122	115	121	124	121	121
1962 1st quarter	121	142	121	134	112	127
2nd quarter	125	96	117	117	115	115
3rd quarter	117	148	143	121	112	125
1961 July	123	131	139	121	110	124
August	91	140	129	106	92	108
September	134	171	173	143	131	146
1962 July	116	121	128	109	102	114
August	101	137	124	106	93	110
September	134	184	178	146	140	151

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in September was 3 per cent. less than last year. In the three months July-September taken together, production was 6 per cent. less than in the same months of 1961.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, production of tops and deliveries of worsted yarn were 7 and 4 per cent. less respectively than in September 1961. Deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 6 per cent. less.

In the period January-September total deliveries of worsted yarn and deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were both 8 per cent. less compared with the same months of last year.

The total value of the manufactures of the woollen and worsted industry (tops, yarns, woven fabrics, etc.) exported in the third quarter of 1962 was £28·1 million, 5 per cent. less than in the previous quarter and 10 per cent. less than in the third quarter of 1961. Compared with the previous quarter the value of tops and yarns exported was 18 per cent. and 10 per cent. less respectively, but the value of exports of woven fabrics increased by 4 per cent.

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (a)	Woollen yarn (b)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (c)		Blankets (b)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·2	8·4
1961 1st quarter	125·5	86·2	74·0	64·4	45·0	46·4	8·6
2nd quarter	124·5	85·5	71·0	62·7	45·8	41·0	6·5
3rd quarter	106·0	72·1	64·0	56·4	46·1	37·7	8·4
4th quarter	115·9	76·4	72·0	62·6	46·4	43·6	10·0
1962 1st quarter	121·5	80·9	75·0	60·7	40·9	43·5	8·1
2nd quarter	113·2	73·1	76·0	56·1	42·9	36·0	6·6
3rd quarter	97·4	63·9	..	52·4	44·4	33·0	8·1
1961 July	39·5	28·6	..	19·8	16·2	13·3	2·2
August	27·3	16·7	..	15·0	13·1	10·2	2·9
September	39·2	26·8	..	21·7	16·9	14·2	3·4
1962 July	35·8	25·0	..	18·1	16·3	11·7	2·1
August	25·8	15·0	..	14·6	12·1	9·3	2·8
September	35·8	23·8	..	19·7	16·0	12·0	3·2

(a) Including hair. (b) Estimated. (c) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Exports of the products of the Wool Textile Industry
Quarters or Quarterly Averages

	Wool tops		Yarns (a)		Woven fabrics		Other products of the wool textile industry (b)	Total
	£ m.	mn. lb.	£ m.	mn. lb.	£ m.	mn. sq. yds.	£ m.	£ m.
1958	9·83	22·21	4·08	6·29	15·98	23·82	0·93	30·82
1959	10·02	24·10	4·62	7·77	16·18	25·73	0·96	31·78
1960	10·23	22·79	5·09	8·21	16·51	24·39	1·05	32·88
1961	9·92	23·02	4·53	7·29	15·97	22·68	0·83	31·24
1960:								
1st qtr.	12·00	25·95	5·42	8·73	18·87	29·06	1·06	37·36
2nd qtr.	11·60	25·61	4·93	8·08	14·49	21·35	1·00	32·01
3rd qtr.	8·61	19·28	4·86	7·75	16·54	23·40	1·13	31·14
4th qtr.	8·69	20·30	5·15	8·29	16·15	23·73	1·02	31·02
1961:								
1st qtr.	10·45	24·42	4·93	8·04	17·17	24·89	0·94	33·50
2nd qtr.	10·23	24·25	4·19	6·90	15·30	21·86	0·76	30·48
3rd qtr.	9·77	22·37	4·25	6·74	16·54	22·67	0·84	31·39
4th qtr.	9·23	21·06	4·73	7·47	14·86	21·31	0·76	29·58
1962:								
1st qtr.	8·41	19·44	4·65	7·37	16·00	22·72	0·76	29·82
2nd qtr.	8·97	20·89	4·53	7·45	15·38	22·04	0·78	29·66
3rd qtr.	7·35	16·92	4·10	6·55	15·94	22·12	0·71	28·10

(a) Including alpaca, mohair and cashmere yarns and woollen and worsted yarns of hair and wool, n.e.s.
(b) Including other hair drawn, carded or combed (including rabbit fur prepared for spinning), felts, wholly or partly of wool; travelling rugs, coverlets and wrappers, household textiles, blankets and other woollen and worsted manufactures except wool flocks, shawls and smallwares, carpets and knitted, etc., fabrics are excluded.

Questions in Parliament

Wednesday November 7

Debate on E.E.C.

A two-day debate on the European Economic Community was held in Parliament on November 7-8. Mr. Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, opened the debate with a progress report on the negotiations. (See *Hansard*, November 7, columns 975-1006, and November 8, columns 1172-1300).

A debate on the European Economic Community was held in the House of Lords on November 8. (See *Hansard*, November 8, columns 391-521).

Thursday November 8

Advance Factory in Northumberland

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what progress was being made towards implementing the decision made on July 23 to provide an advance factory in Northumberland.

He replied that negotiations for a site at Cramlington were proceeding satisfactorily and the construction of the factory would be put in hand as soon as possible.

Attracting Industry to Lanarkshire

Asked what measures he proposed to attract industry to the Caldercruix-Plains area of Lanarkshire, the President replied: 'Projects already secured for North Lanarkshire and Shotts are estimated to provide about 7,500 jobs, and I shall continue to encourage new industry in this area. Workers can conveniently travel from one part of the area to another and it would be neither practicable nor desirable to try to steer industry to individual villages within it.'

Development District Charges: More Advance Factories

Details of development district charges in the North-east and of further advance factories for Scotland and the North-east, were announced in Parliament on November 8, and are given on page 984 of today's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Friday November 9

B.O.T. Junior Staff Education

The President was asked how many boys and girls aged 15 to 18 years in his department were currently attending day release classes; and what proportion this formed of the total number of juveniles in the department. He replied that 233 boys and girls aged 15 to 18 years, representing 95 per cent. of the staff of the Department in this age group, were at present attending day continuation classes under day release arrangements. It was his policy to ensure that all juvenile staff in the Board of Trade attended these classes. Exceptions were made only to meet abnormal circumstances.

Monday November 12

Industrial Development in North Wales

The President was asked what consideration he was giving to the employment needs of the borough of Pwllheli and the Lleyn rural district, in Caernarvonshire. In reply he said the advance factory to be built by the Board of Trade at Portmadoc was a start which he hoped would lead to further developments in that part of Caernarvonshire. The Board would continue their efforts to bring the area to the notice of industrialists. The Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, accompanied by officials from the Board of Trade, was meeting representatives from the Borough of Pwllheli and the District Council of Lleyn early next month to discuss their problems.

Weights and Measures Bill Second Reading.

The Second reading of the Weights and Measures Bill was moved by the President on Monday. The Parliamentary Secretary wound up the debate. (*Hansard*, November 12, cols. 33-134).

SMALLEST TUBE IN THE WORLD

After presiding at the official opening ceremony of Fine Tubes Ltd.'s new 70,000 square feet mill near Plymouth, Mr. David Price (*right*), Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, was shown a length of the smallest tubing ever drawn, by Mr. M. A. Rowe, managing director.

Tuesday November 13

Employment on Merseyside

Asked whether he would now announce a decision to restore Merseyside to the list of areas eligible for the full financial facilities available under the Local Employment Act 1960, the Parliamentary Secretary said the President was considering whether notwithstanding the additional employment which the developments being undertaken in Merseyside, particularly by the motor industry, might be expected to provide, he would be justified in making the facilities of the Local Employment Act again available.

Unemployment Criterion for LEA

The Parliamentary Secretary told a questioner that there was no fixed percentage of unemployment taken by the President as the percentage justifying the full application of the Local Employment Act to any particular area. But broadly he aimed to keep the coverage of development districts down to about 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of the total insured population in order to concentrate assistance on those areas which needed it most.

New Industry in Durham and Northumberland

The Parliamentary Secretary said that during the period from January 1 to September 30, 1962, the Board had approved 58 schemes for new industrial building in Northumberland and Durham, for a total area of 1,726,000 square feet, to provide about 4,750 jobs, according to the estimates of the firms concerned. As was announced on November 8, the Government had decided to build five further advance factories in the North East, and they were continuing to do all they could to encourage further industrial development.

N.A.B.M. Annual Report – 1961/62

The Annual Report of the National Association of British Manufacturers, to be presented at the annual general meeting on Wednesday, covers the 12 months to June 30, 1962, and outlines some of the more important memoranda which have been submitted to various Government Departments. It also gives an account of the ever-growing work of the Export Assistance Department. Inquiries regarding copies should be made to the N.A.B.M., 6, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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Government Surplus Sales

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 3	Huts and buildings, Nissen and Laing huts; 1 by 3,500 gal. underground fuel tank; 2 by 30,000 gal. steel water towers.	Royal Air Force Station, Hethel.	Thos. Wm. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291-2). Catalogues free.
Dec. 6	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment, balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.

1963			
Jan. 10	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Jan. 23	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
Feb. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co. Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each *Postal Orders only*).

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Nov. 20-23	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London. E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).
Nov. 29-30	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellanous stores including	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).

Saloon cars; vans; Land Rovers; trucks (petrol and diesel) tippers; industrial tractors; trailers; ambulances; mobile cranes; Ford 'Snogo' road sweepers; motorcycles; vehicle bodies; mobile diesel generating units; M.T. spares; jacks; centre and capstan lathes; rotary milling machines; pedestal grinders; surface tables; 28 ton inclinable power press; pumping sets; electrical equipment; pocket watches; bivouac tents and poles; blankets; canvas; clothing; nickel plated cutlery; aluminium and enamel jugs; kitchen equipment; paraffin cookers and heaters; furniture; ladders; etc.

Dec. 4, 5 & 6	Vehicles, earth moving roadmaking and lifting equipment.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Dec. 11	Machine tools miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. *Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester, 8*	J. H. Norris & Son (Dep. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 8373).
Dec. 18	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. each. (*Postal Orders* only).

Production in the Cotton Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in September was 10 per cent. less than in September 1961. In the three months July-September output was 13 per cent. less than in the corresponding months of last year.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that, compared with last year, single yarn production and the amount of yarn doubled in the period January-September was 13 and 6 per cent. less respectively. The amount of cloth woven was 12 per cent. less.

Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lin. yds.	Mn. lin. yds.
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1961 September	10·00	2·41	2·76	1·64	23·0	11·7
October	10·97	2·61	2·94	1·59	25·0	12·7
November*	10·82	2·56	2·98	1·61	24·4	12·6
December	8·78	2·07	2·42	1·32	20·3	10·9
1962 January*	9·98	2·39	2·60	1·54	22·0	11·9
February	10·40	2·48	2·81	1·60	22·8	12·2
March	10·32	2·55	2·80	1·68	22·3	12·2
April	8·96	2·25	2·46	1·47	20·3	10·8
May*	10·28	2·56	2·71	1·67	22·3	11·7
June	8·87	2·19	2·43	1·54	20·7	10·7
July	7·56	1·76	2·18	1·63	13·7	8·2
August*	8·46	2·07	2·01	1·40	18·8	9·2
September	9·28	2·21	2·42	1·76	19·0	10·7

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
* Average of five weeks. † 53-week period.

9th INTERNATIONAL

Hardware Trades Fair

OLYMPIA LONDON February 4th — 8th 1963

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	Nov. 2	Feb. 1
Outside Europe	Oct. 5	Jan. 4
Europe	Sept. 7	Dec. 7

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified List of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 2, October 5 and September 7 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

HARROGATE: KNITTING WOOL TRADE FAIR – September 2-5, 1963.
* Apply, A. S. Damery, Esq., Knitting Wool Review, 222 Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Fleet Street 1253/4).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

TORONTO: CANADIAN NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW – March 15-23, 1963.
* Apply, Toronto Anglers' and Hunters' Association, 85 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

CHICAGO: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June 19-July 7, 1963.
* At McCormick Place. Apply, Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

TORONTO: INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS' EXHIBITION – September 30-October 2, 1963.
* Apply, Institute of Radio Engineers, 1819 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ontario.

EUROPE

Additions:

BRNO: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – September 8-22, 1963.
* Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Museum 5153/5).

BRUSSELS: 9TH EUROPEAN TRADE SHOW OF READY-MADE GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN – October 9-13, 1963.
* Apply, Centre Professional pour l'expansion de l'industrie de la Confection (C.E.P.C.O.a.s.b.l.), 52 Rue du Progres, Brussels.

International Gifts Fair

THE 14TH International Gifts Fair will be held at Blackpool from February 4-8, 1963, and will be open to the trade only. The fair, which is the largest of its kind in Europe, has attracted exhibitors from Commonwealth countries, North America and Europe. Products on show will include china, leather and cutlery from Great Britain, glass and table ware from Scandinavia, pottery and ceramics from Italy, jewellery from France and a full range of other merchandise occupying approximately 400,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space.

An interpreter service has been arranged by the organizers, and help will be given to overseas visitors in securing hotel accommodation. Inquiries about the latter should be addressed to the Director of Publicity and Attractions at the Town Hall, Blackpool.

At the last event held in February this year, the attendance was 30,000 of which 5,000 were overseas trade buyers. Further information may be obtained from the organizers: Trade Promotion Services Ltd., Saint Dunston's House, Carey Lane, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 8391).

Chicago International Trade Fair 1963

THE INTERNATIONAL Trade Fair to be held at the new McCormick Place Exhibition Centre, Chicago, from June 19 to July 7, 1963, will, states Mr. Thomas E. Coulter, chief executive officer of the Fair, provide opportunities for British manufacturers of food, clothing, housewares and gifts, exporters of capital equipment and scientific instruments. Mr. Coulter states that the Fair authorities have arranged for half-price rooms and meals at leading Chicago hotels for British exhibitors. Under this scheme, estimated living expenses for a 25-day visit would total £178 10s.

Exhibition space in the trade section is available at 4·50 dollars (about 32s. 6d.) per square foot. Of special interest to manufacturers of consumer products is the World Market, the retail section of the Fair. Each foreign exhibitor contracting for space in the trade section of the Fair is given free one square foot of space in the World Market for every four square feet purchased in the trade section. The Market stands are designed, installed and run by Fair personnel without cost to the exhibitor. In 1961, British food manufacturers sold over 94,000 dollars worth of goods in the Market and were able to make over-the-counter tests of consumer reaction to their products.

Inquiries in Britain regarding the Fair should be made to Lamb, Ruck Keene Partners Ltd., 12 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Tel. Whitehall 7573.

International Hanover Fair 1963

DETAILS OF THE 1963 International Hanover Fair were revealed at a press conference in London on November 8. Prof. Dr. Karl Eugen Moessner, managing director of the Fair said the exhibition would open for ten days from April 28, 1963, and would feature exhibits of heavy and light mechanical engineering, electrical goods of every kind and size, office machinery, a chemical section highlighting plastics and other articles, optical instruments, china, ceramics, glass, silverware, jewellery, cutlery and watches.

Dr. Moessner said that the business-like atmosphere at the Hanover Fair had been apparent throughout its rapid growth since the first Fair took place fifteen years ago – in 1947. Applications for rented space in covered halls at the exhibition had gone up more than ten-fold since 1947, and numerous new halls had been added, built and fitted to meet the most modern industrial standards required by the exhibitors. Every fifth exhibitor at the Fair, he said came from other countries than Germany, and it might be said that the greater European market expressed its potentialities quite clearly through the ever growing competition at the Hanover Fair.

London Fashion Designers' Show

A FASHION show with a difference was staged in the crush bar at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, on November 7 when Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, was given a special presentation by the members of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers. As a prologue, young members of the Royal Ballet School danced a ballet called 'Hunt the Slipper', cleverly devised to show accessories by associate members of the Society.

This was followed by the fashion show in three acts, representing morning, afternoon and evening, in which the Queen Mother saw the cream of the Top Eleven's current collections. For the grand finale each couturier had created a dress from British man-made fibres inspired by a famous character in opera. Those chosen included Carmen, Madame Butterfly and Le Coq d'Or. Among the specially invited guests at this private show were Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Erroll, and directors and buyers from exclusive stores in Holland, Austria, Belgium and Spain.

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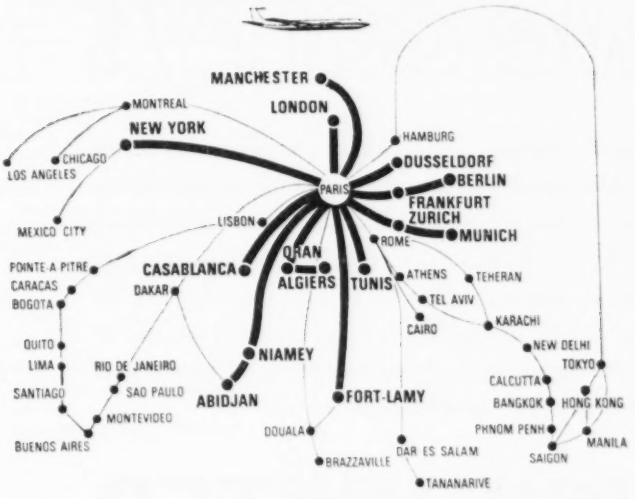

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In general, only the names of representatives in charge of offices are shown. To avoid delay letters should be addressed to officers by title and not by name. This list is prepared by Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 463.)

Commonwealth Countries

Australia

Mr. F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E., The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Australia, Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia. ('Senbricom, Canberra.') (Tel.: U.2211.)

CANBERRA. – Mr. H. W. Woodruff, British Trade Commissioner, Commerwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. ('Senbricom, Canberra.') (Tel.: U.2211.)

SYDNEY. – Mr. A. R. Bruce, C.M.G., O.B.E., The Principal British Trade Commissioner, London Assurance House, 16 Bridge Street, Sydney. ('Combritto, Sydney.') (Tel.: 27-7521.)

MELBOURNE. – Mr. J. W. Stoodley, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, Australia and New Zealand Bank Chambers, 224 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1. ('Combrit, Melbourne.') (Tel.: 67-7254 (4 lines).)

BRISBANE. – Mr. N. A. Pinch, The British Trade Commissioner, M.L.C. Building, Corner Adelaide and Edward Streets, Brisbane. ('Combriton, Brisbane.') (Tel.: 2 2307.)

PERTH – Mr. J. D. Leithead, The British Trade Commissioner, Prudential Building, 189 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia. ('Britcom, Perth.') (Tel.: B.A. 2042/3.)

ADELAIDE. – Mr. M. E. Browne, The British Trade Commissioner, F.C.A. Building, 15 Franklin Street. ('Britoncom, Adelaide.') (Tel.: 51-4011, 51-4012.)

British Trade Correspondents in the area covered by the Trade Commissioner at Melbourne

TASMANIA. – Mr. O. W. Hawkins, M.B.E., 'Old Bell' Chambers, 148 Elizabeth Street, Hobart.

Canada

Mr. K. McGregor, C.M.G., The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. ('Sencom, Ottawa.') (Tel.: CEntral 3-4085.)

OTTAWA. – Mr. J. A. E. Smart, British Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. ('Sencom, Ottawa.') (Tel.: CEntral 3-4085.)

MONTREAL. – Mr. A. Heckle, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal, 2, P.Q. ('Britcom, Montreal.') (Tel.: UNiversity 6-3381.)

TORONTO. – Mr. J. R. W. Wilby, C.M.G., The Principal British Trade Commissioner, 119 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. ('Toroncom, Toronto.') (Tel.: EMpire 2-1223.)

VANCOUVER. – Mr. W. K. Ward, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, 2, B.C. ('Vancom, Vancouver.) (Tel.: MUtual 681-8381.)

WINNIPEG. – Mr. R. Fox, The British Trade Commissioner, 4th Floor, 333, Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, 1. Man. ('Wincom, Winnipeg') (Tel.: W.H. 23153-4.)

EDMONTON. – Mr. G. R. Latham, The British Trade Commissioner, Imperial Bank Building, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta. ('Edcom, Edmonton.') (Tel.: GArden 4-0481/2/3/4.)

REGINA. – Mr. M. W. R. Mustoe, Office of British Trade Commissioner, Room 207, Derrick Building, 2431 Eleventh Avenue, Regina. ('Regcom, Regina.') (Tel.: LAkeside 7-6459.)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES. – Mr. H. F. Codling, The British Trade Commissioner for the Atlantic Provinces, 5425 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia. ('Halicom, Halifax.') (Tel.: Halifax 2-7488.)

British Trade Correspondent in the area covered by the Trade Commissioner at Halifax

NEWFOUNDLAND. – Mr. H. T. Renouf, 10 Forest Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ceylon

COLOMBO. – Mr. J. F. Saunders, M.B.E., The Principal British Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, P.O. Box 745, 2nd Floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Prince Street, Colombo. ('Tradcom, Colombo.') (Tel.: 7298/9.)

India

Mr. H. Bailey, C.M.G., The Senior British Trade Commissioner in India, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 21. ('Tradcom, New Delhi.') (Tel.: New Delhi 30171, 20 lines.)

DELHI. – Mr. R. Fell, The British Trade Commissioner, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 21. ('Tradcom, New Delhi.') (Tel.: New Delhi 30171, 20 lines.)

CALCUTTA. – Mr. M. J. Marshall, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 9077, 1 Harington Street, Calcutta, 16. ('Tradcom, Calcutta.') (Tel.: 44-5171.)

BOMBAY. – Mr. S. C. Stout, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, 1. ('Tradcom, Bombay.') (Tel.: 255391 to 255396.)

MADRAS. – Mr. F. F. D. Ward, M.B.E., The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1575, 6 Armenian Street, Madras, 1. ('Britracom, Madras.') (Tel.: 23941.)

Pakistan

Mr. R. W. B. Carter, The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, 1st Floor, Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi. ('Tradcom, Karachi.') (Tel.: 34041/2/3.)

KARACHI. – Mr. J. F. J. Jardine, British Trade Commissioner, 1st Floor, Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi. ('Tradcom, Karachi.') (Tel. 34041/2/3.)

LAHORE. – Mr. L. F. Hope, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 287, First Floor, Gardee Trust Building, Napier Road, Lahore, West Pakistan. ('Tradcom, Lahore') (Tel.: 2520.)

DACCA. – Mr. J. W. P. Chidell, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, Adamjee Court, Motijheel, P.O. Box 90, Ramna, Dacca, East Pakistan. ('Britradcom, Dacca.') (Tel.: 4216-8.)

CHITTAGONG. – Mr. P. C. Burdett, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 19, Chamber of Commerce Building, Quaid-e-Azam Road, Chittagong, East Pakistan. ('Britradcom, Chittagong.') (Tel.: 5971 and 5972.)

New Zealand

Mr. C. G. Cruickshank, The Senior British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Government Life Insurance Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.1. ('Wellingcom, Wellington.') (Tel.: 46-060.)

WELLINGTON. – Mr. G. C. Dick, British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Government Life Insurance Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.1. ('Wellingcom, Wellington.') (Tel.: 46-060.)

AUCKLAND. – Mr. A. P. Timms, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1476, 56-58, Shortland Street, Auckland, C.1. ('Tradcom, Auckland.') (Tel.: 43-473.)

CHRISTCHURCH. – Mr. A. Vine, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1762, 112 Hereford Street, Christchurch. ('Tradcom, Christchurch') (Tel.: 30-822.)

British Trade Correspondents in the area covered by the Trade Commissioner at Wellington

SAMOA. – Mr. P. W. H. Kelly, c/o Western Samoa Trust Estate Corporation, P.O. Box 181, Apia, Western Samoa.

FIJI. Commerce and Industries Officer, The Secretariat, Suva.

Africa

East Africa

NAIROBI. – Mr. B. W. Meynell, The Principal British Trade Commissioner in Kenya, P.O. Box 30133, First Floor, Cotts House, Eliot Street, Nairobi, Kenya. ('Britishers, Nairobi') (Tel.: 25808/9.)

KAMPALA. – Mr. J. R. Leeland, Second Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, P.O. Box 2894, Kampala, Uganda. ('Ukrep, Kampala') (Tel.: 50754.)

DAR-ES-SALAAM. – Mr. H. D. G. Collings, The British Trade Commissioner in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, P.O. Box 9112, 8th Floor, Permanent House, Corner of Ingles Street / Independence Avenue, Dar-es-Salaam. ('Britishers, Dar-es-Salaam') (Tel.: 23344, 2 lines.)

British Trade Correspondent in the area covered by the Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Cape Town

ST. HELENA. – The Collector of Customs, St. Helena.

British Trade Correspondent in the area covered by the Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Durban.

BASUTOLAND. – The Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Maseru.

West Africa

NIGERIA. – Mr. D. G. Stewart-Smith, The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Nigeria, Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, Lagos. (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O., Lagos, Nigeria.) ('Tradcom, Lagos') (Tel.: 26441.)

LAGOS. – Mr. J. S. Sadler, British Trade Commissioner, Kajola House, 62-64, Campbell Street, Lagos. (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O., Lagos, Nigeria.) ('Tradcom, Lagos.') (Tel.: 26441.)

(Continued on next page)

ENUGU. – Mr. J. H. Walsh, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 324, Garden Avenue, Enugu. ('Tradcom, Enugu.') (Tel.: Enugu 3216.)
IBADAN. – Mr. J. R. Bolton, The British Trade Commissioner, Co-operative Bank Building Lebanon Street, Ibadan. (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 5061, Ibadan.) ('Tradcom, Ibadan.') (Tel.: 21551.)
KADUNA. – Mr. G. J. Swaffield, the British Trade Commissioner, Private Mail Bag 2078, 5 Prince Edward's Way, Kaduna. ('Tradcom, Kaduna.') (Tel.: 2046-7.)

Ghana. – Mr. L. Bevan, The Principal British Trade Commissioner in Ghana, Barclays Bank Building, High Street, Accra. (Postal address: P.O. Box 2649, Accra.) ('Tradcom, Accra.') (Tel.: 4651.)

Sierra Leone. – Mr. J. L. Beavan, Second Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British High Commissioner, Private Mail Bag c/o G.P.O. Freetown. (For Visitors) B.W.A. Building, Oxford Street, Freetown (U.K. Rep., Freetown) (Tel.: 2588-9.)

British Trade Correspondent in the area covered by the Second Secretary (Commercial) at Freetown

THE GAMBIA. – The Financial Secretary, The Secretariat, Bathurst.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

SALISBURY: SOUTHERN RHODESIA. – Mr. G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G., The Principal British Trade Commissioner in The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, P.O. Box 984, R.T.A. House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury. ('Tradcom, Salisbury.') (Tel.: 28381/2.)

East Indies and Far East

Federation of Malaya: Singapore

Mr. J. R. Cross, the Senior British Trade Commissioner in The Federation of Malaya and in Singapore and the Borneo Territories, P.O. Box 577, 9th Floor, Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur. ('Uktradcom, Kuala Lumpur.') (Tel.: 81901, six lines.)
KUALA LUMPUR. – Mr. R. L. Sutton, British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 577, 9th Floor, Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur. ('Uktradcom, Kuala Lumpur.') (Tel.: 81901, six lines.)
SINGAPORE. – Mr. L. A. C. Newns, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 620, 5th Floor, Union Building, Singapore. ('Britradcom, Singapore.') (Tel.: 95016 and 95017.)

British Trade Correspondents in the area covered by the Trade Commissioner at Singapore

BRUNEI. – The Controller of Customs, Brunei.
NORTH BORNEO. – The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Jesselton.
SARAWAK. – The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuching.

Hong Kong. – Mr. A. Wooller, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 528, 1037-1040, 10th Floor, Alexandra House, Hong Kong. ('Uktrade, Hong Kong.') (Tel.: 36086/7.)

Mediterranean

CYPRUS. – Mr. L. Reid, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 678, Alexander Pallis Street, Nicosia. ('Tradcom, Nicosia'). (Tel.: 73131-5.)

British Trade Correspondents

GIBRALTAR. – Mr. J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O., The Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretariat, Gibraltar. (Tel.: A.500.)

MALTA. – The Director of Industrial Development, Department of Trade and Industry, 9 Merchants Street, Valletta. ('Tradevelop, Valletta, Malta.) (Tel.: Central 24411.)

The West Indies and Central America

JAMAICA. – Mr. B. A. F. Pennock, The British Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, P.O. Box 393, Barclay's Bank Building, King Street, Kingston, Jamaica. ('Britcom, Kingston.') (Tel.: Kingston 23171.)

British Trade Correspondents in the area covered by the Trade Commissioner in Jamaica

BAHAMAS. – Mr. John N. Heddon, Hon. British Trade Correspondent in the Bahamas, P.O. Box 281, Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas.
BERMUDA. – Mr Robt. C. Law, Hon. British Trade Correspondent, C/o Visitors' Advice Bureau, Hamilton. (Tel.: 1-2038.)

TRINIDAD. – Mr. G. Booth, The British Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O. Box 225, Port of Spain, Trinidad, ('Trincom, Port of Spain') (Tel.: 34856, 35792.)

British Trade Correspondents in the area covered by the Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean

ANGUILLA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS. – Controller of Customs, Customs Dept., Basseterre, St. Kitts.
ANTIGUA. – Collector of Customs, Antigua.
BARBADOS. – The Comptroller of Customs, Bridgetown.
BRITISH GUIANA. – The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.
DOMINICA. – The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Production, Roseau, Dominica.
GRENADA. – The Financial Secretary, Grenada.
MONTSERRAT. – The Treasurer, Montserrat.
ST. LUCIA. – The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, St. Lucia.
ST. VINCENT. – The Collector of Customs and Excise, St. Vincent.
VIRGIN ISLANDS. – The Administrator, Tortola.

Note: In any territory covered by a Trade Commissioner, British firms are invited to correspond with the Trade Commissioner and not with the British Trade Correspondent.

Other Parts of the Commonwealth

British Trade Correspondents

ADEN. – The Collector of Customs and Excise, Customs House, P.O. Box No. 5002, Maalla, Aden.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE. – Accountant-General and Collector of Customs, Box 119, Honiara, Guadalcanal, Western Pacific.
FALKLAND ISLANDS. – The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY. – The Accountant-General, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.
MAURITUS. – The Collector of Customs, Mauritius.
NEW HEBRIDES. – The British Resident Commissioner, Vila. New Hebrides.
SEYCHELLES. – The Director of Tourism and Information, Queen's Building, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles.
TONGA. – British Commissioner and Consul. H.B.M.'s Agency and Consulate, Tonga.

Foreign Countries

(C.G. = Consulate-General, C = Consulate, and V.C. = Vice-Consulate. Unless otherwise indicated, the telegraphic addresses of the following posts are:
(i) for Embassies and Legations – 'Prodrome,' followed by the relevant town name;
(ii) for Consulates-General, Consulates and Vice-Consulates – 'Britain,' followed by the relevant town name.

Europe

AUSTRIA. – Mr. A. C. Maby, C.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, British Embassy, 40 Reisnerstrasse, Vienna 3. (Tel.: 73.15.75/6/7.)
INNSBRUCK (C.). – Erlerstrasse 17/1. (Tel.: 28320.)
BELGIUM. – Mr. J. R. Wraight, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, 2 rue de Spa, Brussels 4. (Tel.: 13.18.50.) (Telex No. 2026/221937 a/b Prodrome Brusls.)
ANTWERP (C.G.). – 105 Frankrijklei. (Tel.: 32.69.40; 32.88.29.)
BULGARIA. – Miss D. G. Hammond, H.M. Vice-Consul and Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Boulevard Marshal Tolbukhin 65, Sofia. (Tel.: 85361 and 85362.)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA. – W. N. Hillier-Fry, First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, British Embassy, Thunovska Ulice 14, Mala Strana, Prague (Praha) 1. (Tel.: 66144, 66145.)
DENMARK. – Mr C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, British Embassy, 38/40 Kastelsvej, Copenhagen Ø. (Tel.: Tria. 6360.)
FAROE ISLANDS. – Mr. A. Mortensen, Hon. Acting Vice-Consul, British Vice-Consulate, The Quay, P.O. Box No. 49, Thorshavn, Faroe Islands (Tel.: 1690.)
FINLAND. – Mr. P. D. Stobart, M.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Korkeavuorenkatu 34, Helsinki. (Tel.: 12574-32826.)
FRANCE. – Mr. W. Harpham, C.M.G., O.B.E., H.M. Minister (Economic), British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, 8e. (Tel.: Anjou 2710-2714; 0620-0624.)
Commercial inquiries should be addressed to Mr. A. H. Birch, O.B.E., Counsellor (Commercial), Commercial Department.
BORDEAUX (C.) – 15 Cours de Verdun. (Tel.: 52-28-35, 52-28-36.)
BOULOGNE (V.C.). – C/o Courtiers Maritimes, 42 Rue des Ecolles. (Tel.: 31.46.15.)
CALAIS (V.C.). – 9-11 Rue Felix Cadras. (Tel.: 34.45.48.)
DIEPPE (V.C.). – 11 Rue des Fontaines. (Tel.: 84.25-70.)
DUNKIRK (V.C.). – 9 bis Quai de la Citadelle, P.O. Box 2-510. (Tel.: 66.66.00 to 66.66.04.)
LE HAVRE (C.). – 9 Quai George V. (Tel. 42.27.47.)

LILLE (C.) – 29 Rue Esquermoise, Boite Postale No. 16 (Bourse). (Tel.: 57.35.49.)
LYONS (C.G.). – 15 Quai General Sarrail (Rhone). (Tel.: 24.31.53 24.57.38.)
MARSEILLES (C.G.). – 1 Rue d'Arcole. (Tel.: Dragon 37.41.85/37.41.86/37.05.15.)
STRASBOURG (C.G.). – 5 Avenue de la Paix, B.P. 42. (Tel.: 35.00.57.) (35.27.40.)
AJACCIO (V.C.). – 6 Rue Mérimée, Ajaccio, Corsica. (Tel.: AJAccio 665.)

*GERMANY. – Mr. E. Melville, C.M.G., H.M. Minister (Economic), British Embassy, 77 Friedrich-Ebert Allee, Bonn (53). (Tel.: Bonn 22021.)
BERLIN (C.G.). – Uhlandstrasse 7-8, Charlottenburg 2, Berlin 12. (Tel.: 935293-6.)
DUSSELDORF (C.G.). – Cecilienallee 16, (Tel.: 434281-5.)
FRANKFURT (C.G.). – Zeppelinallee 47. (Tel.: 773251-55.)
HAMBURG (C.G.). – Harvestehuderweg 8a. (Tel.: 451351.)
HANOVER (C.G.). – Aegidientorplatz 1 (First Floor). (Tel.: 26451.)
MUNICH (C.G.). – Akademiestrasse 7-9. (Tel.: 338245/6/7.)
STUTTGART (C.G.). – Konigstrasse 45. (Tel.: 293216/7, 293566.)

GREECE. – Mr. B. J. Garnett, C.M.G., O.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial) British Embassy, Gennadiou 4, Athens, 140. (Tel.: 710621/2/3.)
PATRAS (C.). – 2 Rega Ferraeou. (Tel.: 2551.)
PIRAEUS (V.C.). – 24 Akti Possidonos. (Tel.: 41-345.)
SALONIKA (C.G.). – P.O. Box 332, 11, King Constantine Avenue. (Tel.: 77-982 and 78006.)

HUNGARY. – Mr. J. D. Lewis, Commercial Secretary, British Legation, 6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest, V. (Tel.: 182-880.)

ICELAND. – Mr. A. F. Comfort, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, Reykjavik. (Tel.: 15883-4.)

IRISH REPUBLIC. – Mr. G. L. Pearson, M.C., British Trade Commissioner, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin, 2. ('Dubcom, Dublin.') (Tel.: Dublin 65678/9.)

*ITALY. – Mr. J. H. Wardle-Smith, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, 25, Rome. (Tel.: 776551/2/3/4/5/6.)
MILAN (C.G.). – Mr. W. R. N. Maxwell (designate), H.M. Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Via Gabba 1a. (Tel.: 862.490/2.)
FLORENCE (C.). – Palazzo Castelbarco, 2 Lungarno Corsini. (Tel.: 284133 and 272594.)
GENOA (C.G.). – Via Fieschi 8-12. (Tel.: 54833/6.)
MESSINA (V.C.). – Palazzo I.N.A., Via I Septembre 54. (Tel.: 10135.)
NAPLES (C.G.). – 122 Via Francesco Crispi. (Tel.: 382482, 385641.)
PALERMO (C.). – Palazzo Vassallo, Via Marchese di Villa Bianca (Tel.: 253364-253366.)
TRIESTE (Hon. C.). – Via Rossini 2. (Tel.: 35760/24590.)
TURIN (C.). – Via Bogino 31. (Tel.: 46908.)
VENICE (C.). – P.O. Box No. 469, Accademia 1051, Dorsoduro. (Tel.: 27408, 27207.)

LIECHTENSTEIN. – H.M. Consul-General, Zurich (for routine commercial inquiries covering Liechtenstein.); H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Berne (for other enquiries.)

LUXEMBOURG. – Mr. J. R. Wraight, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial) British Embassy, 16 Boulevard F. D. Roosevelt, Luxembourg. (Tel.: 233-44, 237-34, 286-66.) (Telex No. Luxem 443 a/b Prodrome LUX.)

NETHERLANDS. – Mr. E. A. Midgley, M.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Commercial Department, Lange Voorhout 32, The Hague. (Tel.: 182660-1-2-3-4.) (Telex No. The Hague 31600 a/b Prodrome Hague.)
AMSTERDAM (C.G.). – 460 Heerengracht (Tel.: 33229 and 33490.)
ROTTERDAM (C.G.). – 18 Parklaan. (Tel.: 131555 and 138762.)

NORWAY. – Mr. P. J. E. Male, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), Commercial Department, British Embassy, Drammensveien 4, Oslo. (Tel.: 41 02 40.)
BERGEN (C.) – Slottsgaten 1. (Tel.: 10990.)
STAVANGER (C.) – Lokkeveien 30, Stavanger.

POLAND. – Mr. J. A. Dobbs, C.B.E., T.D., 1st Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Aleia Roz 1, Warsaw. (Tel.: 81001-5.)

PORTUGAL. – Mr. T. C. Sharman, O.B.E., H.M. Counseller (Commercial), British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos, a Lapa, 35-39, Lisbon 3. (Tel.: 661191-661195.)
OPORTO (C.G.). – Palacio Atlantico, 7th Floor, Praco D. Joao 1. (Tel: 22442/3.)

** Initial correspondence concerning general commercial matters should be addressed to the British Embassy at Bonn, to the Consul (Commercial), Milan, with a copy, if desired, to the British Embassy, Rome: inquiries relating to Government policy or any subject involving the Italian authorities to Rome.*

Only specific inquiries concerning one consular post should be addressed in the first instance to the Consulates.

ROUMANIA. – Mr. C. W. Squire, First Secretary (Commercial), British Legation, 24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest. (Tel.: 11:16:35/6.)

SOVIET UNION. – Mr. D. L. L. Stewart, Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy. All correspondence should be addressed to him at 14 Sofiiskaya Naberezhnaya, Moscow 12. Mr. Stewart receives all visitors at his offices Kutuzovsky Prospekt 15, Moscow, G-248. (Tel.: 41-10-33.)

SPAIN. – Mr. D. I. Dunnett, O.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid, 4. (Tel.: 2232810, 2232814 to 2232819.)
BARCELONA (C.G.). – (Junqueras 18) Apartado de Correos 1401, Barcelona, 3. (Tel.: 220791.)
PALMA DE MALLORCA (C.). – Jose Tous Ferrer, 28, Palma de Mallorca. (Tel.: 120.85, 1.24.45.)
BILBAO (C.). – 30 Gran Via. (Tel.: 14780, 14789.)
CARTAGENA (V.C.). – calle San Francisco 8. (Tel.: 1218.)
LAS PALMAS (C.). – Muelle de Sta. Catalina, Puerto de la Luz, Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. (Tel.: Las Palmas 1772).
SEVILLE (C.G.). – Federico Rubio No. 12. (Tel.: 28873-5.)
SANTA CRUZ (C.). – Apartado 109, La Marina 7, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. (Tel.: 2000.)
VALENCIA (C.). – Avenida Baron de Carcer No. 46. (Tel.: 21-12-75.)
VIGO (C.). – Plaza de Compostela No. 23, 6th Floor. P.O. Box 49. (Tel.: 11450.)

SWEDEN. – Mr. F. C. Everson, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Strandvagen 82, Stockholm. (Tel.: 67.01.40.)
GOTHENBURG (C.G.). – Ostra Larmgatan 16. (Tel.: 13.62.81.)
MALMO (C.). – Commercial Section: Gustav Adolfs Torg 8b. Malmo C. (Tel.: 26625.)

SWITZERLAND. – Mr. J. S. Rooke, C.M.G., O.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Willadingweg, 83, Berne. (Tel.: 445020/29.) (Telex No. Berne 2052/32687 a/b Prodrome, Berne.)
BASLE (C.). – P.O. Box No. 851, 35 Rittergasse, Basle 1. (Tel.: (061) 23.58.42.)
GENEVA. (C.G.). – 41 Quai Wilson. (Tel.: 31-31-20 and 31-31-29.) (Telex No. Geneva 22956 or 22957 a/b Prodrome Geneva.)
ZURICH (C.G.). – Dufourstrasse 56. (Tel.: 051.34.40.42.)

TURKEY. – Mr. A. H. Ballantyne, C.V.O., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesi, 46a, Cankaya, Ankara. (Tel.: 12.10.90 – 12.10.96.)
ISTANBUL. – Mr. W. H. Adams, O.B.E., Consul, British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu. (Tel.: 44.75.40.)
IZMIR (SMYRNA). – Mr. R. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E., British Consulate-General Ataturk Caddesi 336, P.K. 300, Izmir. (Tel.: 32501.)

YUGOSLAVIA. – Mr. T. E. Rogers, C.M.G., M.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Economic/Commercial). British Embassy, 46 Ulica Prvog Maja, Belgrade. (Tel.: 23536.)
SPLIT (C.). – Ulica Titova Obala 5. (Tel.: 2731.)
ZAGREB (C.G.). – Ulica Ilica 12. (Tel.: 37627.) (For correspondence: Britanski Generalri Konzulat, Zagreb, C.2.)

United States of America

WASHINGTON. – Mr. J. O. Rennie, C.M.G., H.M. Minister (Commercial); Mr. M. Gale, M.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial); Mr. J. B. Cullen, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial); Mr. R. Arculus, First Secretary (Commercial); Mr. F. H. Jackson, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 8, D.C. (Tel.: HObart 2-1340.)

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†JERUSALEM. – See footnote at end of section.

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TRUCIAL STATES (except Abu Dhabi). – Commercial Officer, British Political Agency, Dubai. ('Political, Dubai.') (Tel.: 4225.)

ABU DHABI. – Commercial Officer, British Political Agency, Abu Dhabi.

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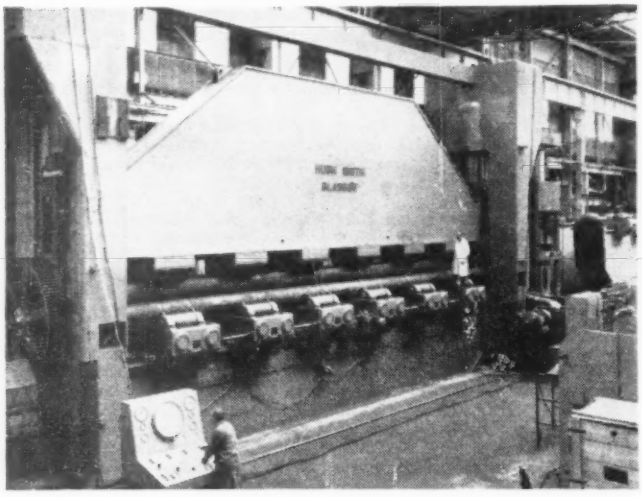
UPPER VOLTA (REPUBLIC OF). – Mr. R. S. Faber, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Immeuble L'Union Assurances, Avenue Chardy, Abidjan. Postal address: Boite Postale 2581 Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (Tel.: 66-16 and 66-16.)

COMBINED SHIPYARD ROLLS FOR SWEDEN



Hugh Smith (Glasgow) Ltd., a member of the General Hydraulic Power Group, have supplied a combined rolling and flanging press (seen prior to dismantling for shipment to Sweden), which is believed to be the largest of its type in the world, for the new Arendal shipyard of Gotaverken A/B, Gothenburg. With an hydraulic power of 2,000 tons it is capable of roll bending plates up to 47 ft. 6 in. long by 1¾ in. thick. The firm provided a team of installation engineers to supervise the erection of the 48-ton machine.

CHILE BUYS BRITISH CRANES

Senor Alejandro Pattillo (second left) head of the Engineering Department of the Empresa Portuaria, the authority responsible for all Chilean ports, who has been in Britain as a guest of the Board of Trade seen at the Sunderland works of Steels Engineering Products Ltd. (manufacturers of Coles cranes). Senor Pattillo has placed an order for 25 mobile cranes with the company. Also in the picture are (from left) Mr. H. Strack, Western Hemisphere sales manager, Mr. M. W. Davies, Board of Trade, and Mr. D. Hassall, assistant managing director.

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Letters of Appreciation

How Overseas Posts Help U.K. Exporters

The letters quoted below have been sent by U.K. exporters or their representatives to overseas officers expressing appreciation for their assistance in furthering export business.

BEIRUT

Having now returned to England, I would like to take this opportunity of officially thanking you for helping me during my recent visit to Beirut.

Your efforts on our behalf are very much appreciated, and we trust that our business connections with the firms mentioned will be furthered through this visit.

Mann Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich

BOMBAY

Now that the visitors have left Bombay after a strenuous week here, I hasten to thank you and your colleagues in the Trade Commission and the British Information Services for all the help you were kind enough to give us in making the programme at your auditorium a grand success.

I have no doubt that the cordial relations developed with the personnel in the shipping industry will result in increased business for AEI and consequently serve the cause of British trade.

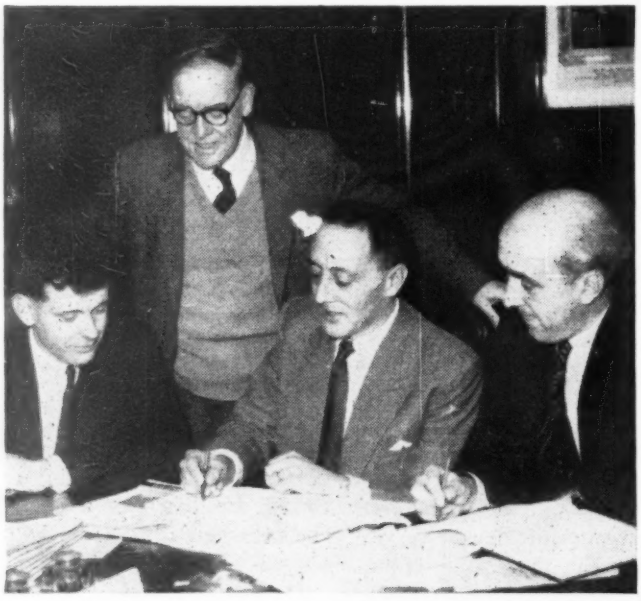
AEI (India) Private Ltd., Bombay

LISBON

On my arrival in the United Kingdom I wish to send my sincere thanks for your help and service to me, during my recent stay in Lisbon.

Your advice and opinions have enabled me to reach conclusions which, I hope, will have far-reaching effect in increasing our market share in Portugal.

Black & Decker Ltd., Middlesex



Mr. J. C. Sloman, Assistant British Trade Commissioner at Colombo, visited Preston Chamber of Commerce on October 12 to discuss with representatives of firms in the Preston area prospects of trade with Ceylon. Seated with Mr. Sloman (*centre*) are Mr. N. Morris (*left*) and Mr. W. J. Collins, Board of Trade, North Western Region. Mr. T. R. Flintoff, secretary, Preston Chamber of Commerce, is standing.

Photo: 'Lancashire Evening Post,

'La Mer II' (seen on the deck of the *Frank Lykes* in Houston Harbour) was built to order for Mrs. J. Banks Moreland of Houston, Texas, by R. & W. Clark Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight. The 'Moreland Cruiser' – as all boats of this design built in future will be known – is a 36 ft. twin diesel, six berth luxury cabin cruiser specially equipped for Gulf waters and has a maximum speed of 26 knots with a cruising speed of 23 knots. The order was secured by the firm's agent for Texas and the Gulf ports, Mr. A. Wilczynski. From left to right are: Mr. Wilczynski; Mrs. J. Blair, who took delivery of the boat; and Mr. G. Chidzoy, Commercial Officer at the British Consulate-General, Houston.

ONTARIO

I must tell you how impressed I was by the knowledge of conditions which you and your colleagues have, and the excellent advice which you can give people such as ourselves and which knowledge, too sadly, I believe, is not recognized and used by many companies in this country. I am most grateful to you for all your assistance.

Jute Industries Ltd., Dundee

CHICAGO

We are very appreciative of the considerable help you have given us and for the trouble you have taken in obtaining the information regarding our two prospective distributors. Your advice is also of great value and we intend to act upon your recommendations.

W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., London

HONG KONG

We are indebted to you for your very interesting letter regarding our inquiry, as to whether our waste materials are suitable for the Hong Kong market.

We are certainly receiving first-class service from the various overseas branches of the Board of Trade since first giving them our inquiry in Leeds, and we thank you very much indeed for your very comprehensive letter.

E. Illingworth & Co., Ltd. (Bradford), Yorkshire

Overseas Trade Section

Opportunities for the British Exporter in the Borneo Territories

Cargo being unloaded from the river steamer *Bruas* at Sibu, the second largest town in Sarawak, which is situated 80 miles from the sea at the head of the river Refang delta. The headquarters of the Third Division of Sarawak, it has a population of about 35,000, mainly Chinese, with Malay, Dayak and Melanau settlements adjoining the town. *Shell Photo*

The current proposals for the amalgamation of the three Borneo territories, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, together with Malaya and Singapore in the Malaysia Federation have drawn attention to this little known part of the world. To outsiders the names may conjure up visions of pirates, of an oil-rich State, or of the romantic story of the Brooke dynasty. The purpose of this article, based on a recent tour of the territories, is to draw attention to their more mundane but practical implications as a market for British goods. It has been written for the* Board of Trade Journal *by J. R. Cross, The Senior British Trade Commissioner in the Federation of Malaya, and in Singapore and the Borneo Territories.

Note: $M 8.57 = £1.

THE BRITISH trade interest in the region known as the Borneo Territories has persisted, if spasmodically, over many hundreds of years. The founders of the East India Company in the reign of the First Elizabeth were full of the riches to be found in Borneo. Indeed, the Company itself did establish a settlement there in the 18th Century which had to be abandoned owing to piratical activity.

North Borneo

One's first contact with North Borneo gives an immediate impression of a frontier community. All the towns were destroyed at the end of the war but have been completely rebuilt. The shops are full and everywhere there is a sense of bustle and purpose. The economy has been transformed by exports of timber which from £1 million ten years ago are now more than £12 million per annum, going mainly to Japan. This has proved as much a boon to the revenues of the Colony as did the tax on the export of birds-nests in the early days of the Chartered Company.

The principal crops are rubber and rice with some tobacco and hemp. Experiments are now being made with the planting of cocoa and oil palm. A team under the auspices of the United Nations is conducting a survey of the Labuk Valley in the north-east of the Country. Here it is hoped that there may be over a million acres suitable for agricultural development.

At the moment the limiting factors are poor communications and lack of people. Road building programmes are in hand and when, as planned, a road through the centre of the country from Jesselton to Sandakan is completed, this should give a great fillip to development.

Local business leaders confidently expect a four-fold increase in trade over the next fifteen years from projects already in hand. The Borneo development programme for the period 1959-1964 provides for an expenditure of $71 million, of which $20 million is for road building.

Brunei

Brunei lives by oil. The whole economy of the State has been changed since the discovery of oil at Seria in 1929. The present reserves are running down, but the State has substantial financial assets in hand which should enable it to carry through its development programme successfully.

A draft Five-Year Plan has been drawn up and Brunei is seeking a number of foreign experts to implement it. Among the projects proposed is one for a deep sea port at Muara, as at present only small ships can berth at Brunei Town.

Sarawak

Sarawak is the largest of the three territories, both in population and area. The economy is closely linked to the export trade in rubber and pepper, with timber and sago flour also prominent. Nearly all of Brunei's oil production is exported through Sarawak.

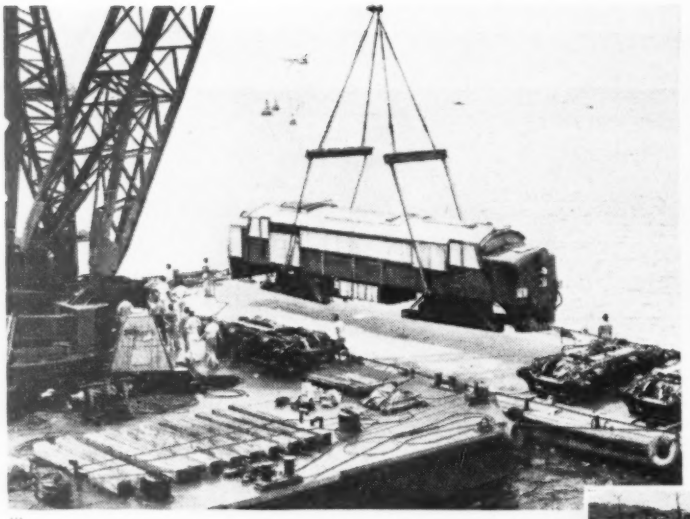
Considerable interest is being shown in mineral development, off-shore prospecting for oil is in progress, a bauxite mine is being worked, and Japanese interests are studying the prospects for coal development at Silantek, which has a potential of some 700,000 tons a year.

Much of the settled part of the country is swampy coastal plain intersected by rivers, so communications are a major problem and an interior road is one of the main items for future planning. The revised Sarawak Development Plan for 1959-63 provides for an expenditure of $153·6 million of which $53·1 million is devoted to communications.

Business organization

Import business in the region is mainly in the hands of large European

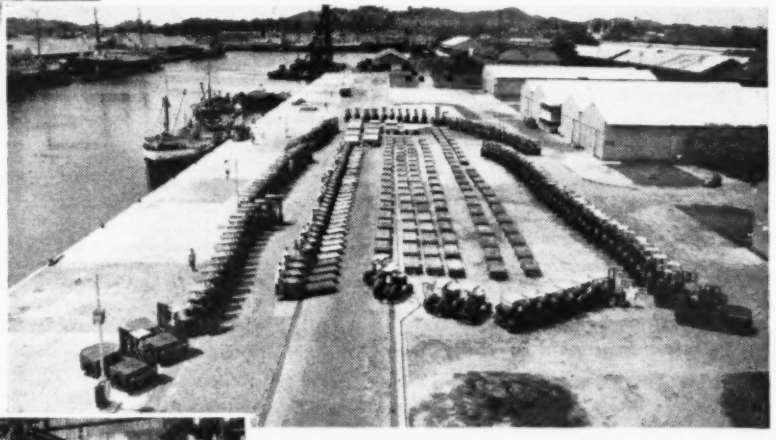
(*Continued on page* 1015)

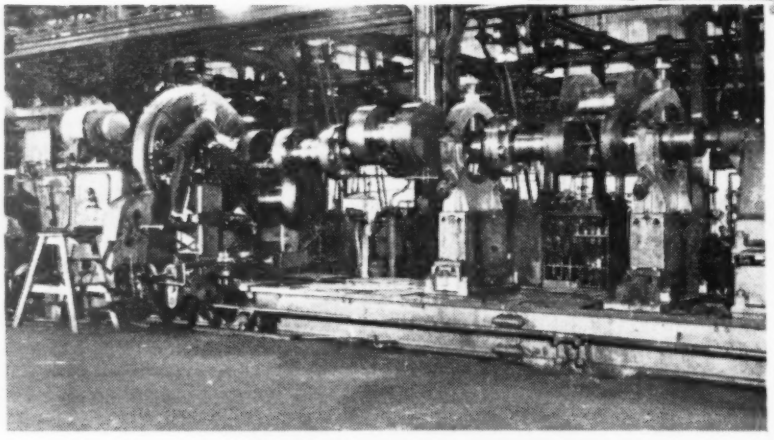


THE SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD

(*Left*) *Floating Crane in operation*

— offers unrivalled port facilities to shipowners and merchants and is recognised as the main transhipment port in South-East Asia



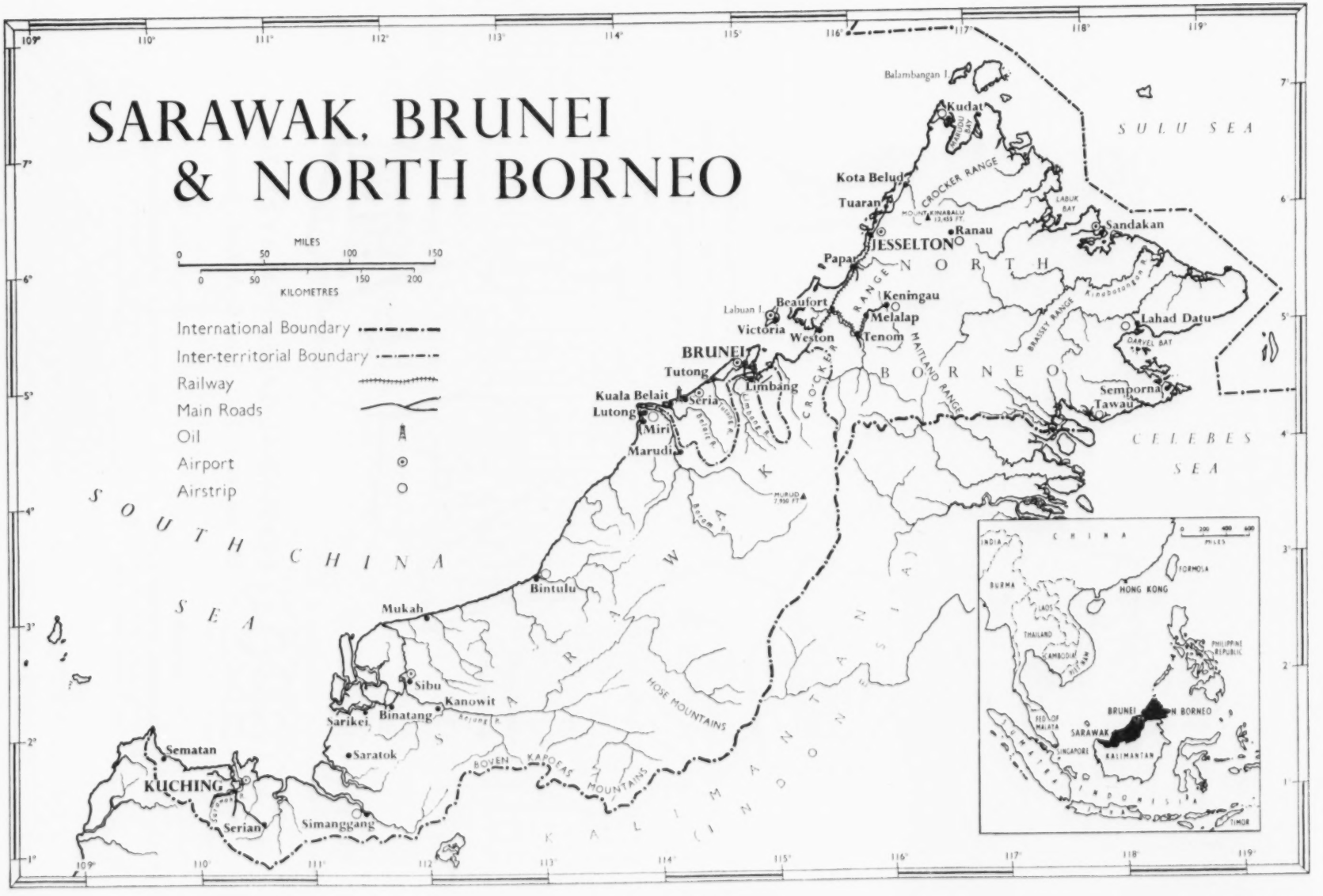


(*Above*) *A part of the Mechanical Equipment*

(*Left*) *Machining operations on Crankshaft*

- The wharves provide berths for 25 ocean-going and 6 coastal vessels and are fully mechanised, 203 fork-lift trucks being employed in handling 6½ million tons of cargo a year.
- A fully-equipped fire brigade and port police force ensure a high degree of security for ships and cargoes.
- Its workshops are fully equipped with modern tools and machinery and are capable of effecting major repairs to vessels of the largest class under highly qualified and efficient supervision.
- The Board has been long established as one of the principal ship repair organisations in the East and operates six graving docks, the largest of which can accommodate vessels of up to 45,000 gross tons.

ENQUIRIES should be addressed to the Secretary, The Singapore Harbour Board, P.O. Box 300, Singapore.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North Borneo

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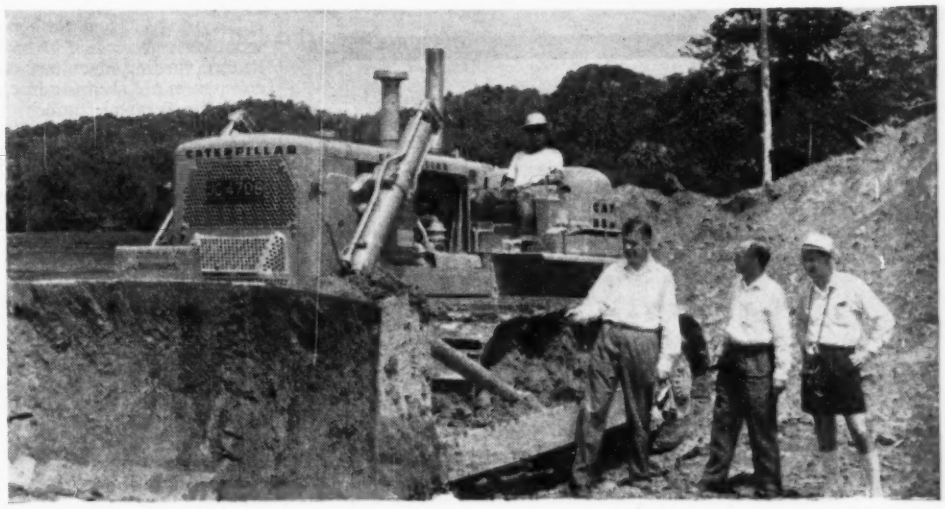
BRITISH-BUILT ROAD MAKING PLANT AT WORK



Mr. J. R. Cross (*left*), Senior British Trade Commissioner for Malaya, Singapore and the Borneo Territories; Mr. L. A. C. Newns (*centre*), British Trade Commissioner, Singapore; and Mr. R. Knowles, Commissioner of Trade and Customs (British Trade Correspondent) looking at British-made heavy equipment working on the new Jesselton to Papar road. The Trade Commissioners were on a short visit to North Borneo before going on to Brunei and Kuching.

companies, either independently organized in Borneo or working to head offices in Singapore.

Particularly in North Borneo there are a growing number of active and vigorous Chinese merchants who act as sub-agents for Singapore firms but who are anxious to do business on their own account.

Their trading connections tend to be with Hong Kong, while businessmen in Sarawak look to Singapore. Few of the local firms give coverage of more than their immediate area and lack of communications makes it difficult for them to offer a full service.

Some of these might benefit by using a British export merchant, and in fact some have already established such contacts.

Transport

Air and sea communications are generally good; there are regular shipping services with Europe, Japan, Australia and Hong Kong as well as frequent services from Singapore. There are daily flights from Singapore and a weekly connection with Hong Kong from Jesselton.

British Exports

The principal score for export development seems to lie in the following directions:

The Timber Industry. As mentioned above, the timber trade is expanding and exports to Japan from North Borneo have been parti-

THE NEW 'GLENLYON' CLASS

Four new 20-knot cargo liners for the FAR EASTERN SERVICE

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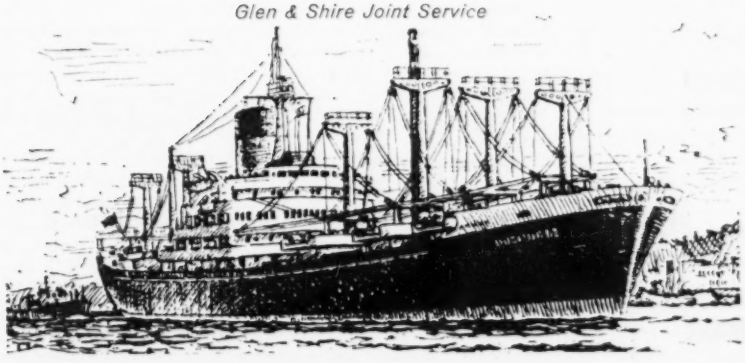

The second of this new class

of 20-knot cargo liners to be completed for Glen Line, M.V. "GLENLYON", is now in service and will sail from London on her maiden voyage to the Far East on 23rd November. In conjunction with the well-known "GLENEARN" class, the new "GLENLYON" class will provide faster and improved services between the United Kingdom & Continent and the Far East.

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Incorporated in 1856

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BRANCHES:
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Thailand: Bangkok, Chiengmai and Haadyai
Sarawak: Kuching, Sibu, Sarikei, Binatang, Miri, Marudi, Simanggang and Limbang
Brunei: Kuala Belait and Brunei Town
North Borneo: Jesselton, Sandakan, Labuan, Tawau and Kudat

cularly good. Most timber in this Colony is cut by large operators who use a great deal of heavy equipment, including tractors, logging trucks, yarding machines, etc. Cutting is still done by hand but some companies are showing interest in chain saws.

In the Sarawak timber industry producers generally operate on a smaller scale than in North Borneo and, due to cutting restrictions expansion in the future will probably be limited.

Britain is a substantial supplier of equipment, but there is strong competition from the United States. However, there should be continuing opportunities for British manufacturers of tractors and trucks as well as consumable items such as wire rope.

Marine Engines. Much of the communication is still by water and many towns retain their 'Kampong ayer' or village on stilts. Accordingly, the outboard motor has become the status symbol of the Borneo territories. In 1961 imports totalled 4,865, value $2·8 million; of these 2,200 came from Britain, mainly smaller units, 1,200 from the United States and 1,150 from Canada.

British products have a good reputation but our manufacturers suffer from an inability to offer a complete range of sizes. In the field of marine diesels they have lost a great deal of ground to Japanese competition. Last year we supplied 262 units, value $900,000 as against 525 from Japan, value $1·66 million. Two sizes of engine are popular, around 10 h.p. for fishing boats and 45 h.p. and upward for timber tugs and similar larger boats.

Vehicles. Britain has about 65 per cent. of the market in passenger cars, their principal competitors being Japan, Germany, and Australia. Sales in the three territories last year were 1,950 of which 1,250 came from Britain.

With the increase in road mileage there should be a growing market here, but Japanese competition is likely to be very strong and is making particular inroads in North Borneo. In commercial vehicles we have a large share of the market for the lighter types.

As mentioned under the timber industry, there is also a good demand for very heavy trucks. In motor-cycles we supply about two-fifths of the market, mainly in the heavier machines, with Japan and Italy providing the lighter motor-cycles.

Contractors Plant. With the great demand for improved communications, heavy expenditure is taking place on roads, airfields, ports, etc., and more must be expected in the next few years. Britain is very well represented in the supply of contractors plant of all types and this should provide a good base for future expansion.

Oilfield Equipment. While the great exploration in Brunei is past, there is a continued market for oilfield equipment of all types for the Seria field and, of course, if further strikes should be made in the current off-shore drilling programme this should provide a good market in the future.

Electrical Plant. Power development is steady. A recent survey has reported that while there are some hydro sites available expansion in the near future should be limited to diesel generation. In this field Britain has a very large share and our position is generally strong.

Consumer Goods. Over the general range of consumer products we have difficulty in maintaining our sales against intense competition from Japan and Hong Kong. It must be remembered that the total

(*Continued at foot of next column*)

Some Basic Facts About the Borneo Territories

North Borneo	
Area	23,388 square miles
Population 1960	454,421
Main towns	Jesselton, Sandakan, Tawau
Exports	Timber, Rubber, Copra
Brunei	
Area	2,226 square miles
Population	80,000 (estimated)
Main towns	Brunei Town, Seria
Exports	Oil
Sarawak	
Area	47,500 square miles
Population 1960	744,529
Main towns	Kuching, Sibu, Miri
Exports	Petroleum (re-exported), Rubber, Timber, Pepper, Sago Flour

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Finland and Turkey

A TRADE PROTOCOL between Finland and Turkey was signed in Helsinki on August 16, 1962, to supplement the Trade Agreement concluded on May 13, 1960. It will take effect from August 1, 1962, to July 31, 1963.

Under this protocol the two countries have agreed that lists 'A' and 'B', attached to the 1960 Trade Agreement, concerning quotas for Turkish and Finnish goods, shall be cancelled. Exchanges of goods between Turkey and Finland shall be carried out according to the general import and export régimes in force in the two countries. The responsible authorities of both countries shall mutually issue import and export licences. Payments resulting from exchanges made under this protocol shall be carried out according to the provisions of the Payment Agreement dated May 13, 1960, existing between the two countries.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

Cyprus and the Roumanian People's Republic

A TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT between the Republic of Cyprus and the Roumanian People's Republic was signed in Nicosia on June 19, 1962.

The Agreement provides for quotas of goods to be exchanged, payment arrangements, and, subject to certain exceptions, reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of duties, tariffs, navigation, use of ports, etc. Among the items listed for export from Cyprus are, lemons, oranges, grapefruit, almonds, carobs, raisins, fruit juices, essential oils, sheep and goat skins, olive oil, asbestos and miscellaneous goods. Exports from Roumania are beech wood cases, water meters, plywood, window-glass and glassware, various kinds of paper, etc.

The Agreement is valid for one year and will be automatically extended for further periods of one year unless notice of termination is given by either party 90 days before the date of expiry.

Czechoslovakia and Iceland

BY A PROTOCOL signed in Prague on September 4, 1962, the quotas for trade in the period September 1962 to August 1963 were established.

Czechoslovak exports will include textiles, footwear, timber and timber products, glass and glassware, iron and steel, industrial machinery, vehicles and tyres, and sugar.

Inquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 450) quoting reference C.R.E. 6241/G.

The Borneo Territories *(Continued)*

population is less than 1½ million and many of the indigenous people make little demand on manufactured products.

This is an active market which shows considerable promise for growth. British products are well represented but competition is extremely vigorous. Japanese and Australian businessmen are active in the area and to maintain and increase our exports will demand constant vigilance. It would seem over the next few years that the most likely prospects for expansion lie in: (a) further development of the timber industry; (b) construction; (c) mining and oil developments; (d) new agricultural projects like palm oil and cocoa.

Inquiries arising from this article should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 9633/62.

Background information on the territories is contained in the Annual Report for Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller.

Indonesia and Mexico

IT HAS been reported in the Indonesian Press that in agreement with Article VII of the Indonesian-Mexican trade agreement signed on November 1, 1961 (see the *Board of Trade Journal*, January 12, 1962, page 71) the two governments have signed on October 19, 1962, a new protocol to the agreement replacing the previous protocol.

Included in the list of goods which Indonesia intends to import from Mexico are cotton (U.S. $4m.), cotton textile goods (U.S. $14m.), calcium sulphate, iron and steel, copper wire and cables, fertilizers, chemicals and silver. In return, Mexico's imports will include rubber and latex (U.S. $7,700,000), black pepper (U.S. $600,000), cassia verra (U.S. $120,000), tea (U.S. $300,000), nutmeg and mace (U.S. $200,000) copra, cinchona and tapioca.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2197), quoting reference C.R.E. 5600 G.

Ghana and China

A PROTOCOL AGREEMENT on economic and technical co-operation between Ghana and the People's Republic of China was signed in Accra on October 21, 1962, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement between those two countries signed in Peking on August 18, 1961.

The People's Republic of China is to assist Ghana in establishing cotton spinning, a weaving mill, and cotton knitwear, pencil, enamel ware and china ware factories. Experts will be sent to Ghana to provide technical assistance on the projects and Ghanaians will be trained locally and abroad.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2709) quoting reference C.R.E. 4052/G.

Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R.

H.M. EMBASSY in Belgrade reports that a Protocol on trade exchanges between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. was signed there on October 4, 1962. The volume of trade under the Protocol is expected to be about United States $180 million.

The U.S.S.R. is to export to Yugoslavia machinery and equipment, including complete equipment (*sic*) coke, coal, crude oil and petroleum products, iron, rolled ferrous metallurgical products, ferro-alloys, aluminium, asbestos, sulphur, chemical and pharmaceutical products, mass consumer goods, etc.

Yugoslav exports to the U.S.S.R. will include machinery and equipment, rolled ferrous and non-ferrous metallurigcal products, lead, cables, chemical and pharmaceutical products, plywood, timber, furniture, footwear, fabrics and knitwear.

Austria and Japan

The first paragraph of the notice which appeared under this heading on page 958 of last week's *Board of Trade Journal* should read as follows:

IT HAS been reported by the British Embassy in Vienna that by an exchange of letters on September 17, 1962, a trade agreement was concluded between Austria and Japan. (*See page 984 for announcement on Anglo-Japanese Treaty.*)

British Commercial Representative in Pakistan

MR. S. N. BURBRIDGE, who is Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, will shortly take up duty as British Trade Commissioner at Karachi. He will replace Mr. J. F. J. Jardine, who is to return to Britain at the end of his tour of duty.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

AUSTRALIA

Railway Constructional Project for Western Australian Government Railway. November 28. E.S.B. 34589/62.*
Construction Work for Brisbane General Hospital. November 28. E.S.B. 34371/62.
Erection of Hospital Buildings for Redcliffe Hospitals Board, Queensland. December 10. E.S.B. 34923/62.

Cairns Regional Electricity Board:
Insulators. December 12. E.S.B. 34368/62.
Lightning Arrestors. December 12. E.S.B. 34369/62.

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board:
Furnaces. December 6. E.S.B. 34365/62.*
Printing Press. November 27. E.S.B. 34364/62.*

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria:
Gas Chromatograph. December 10. E.S.B. 34655/62.
Switchgear. December 17. E.S.B. 34656/62.
Capacitor Banks with Series Reactors. December 3. E.S.B. 34654/62.*
Copper Conductors; Jointing Sleeves; Trolley Wire. November 26. E.S.B. 34653/62.*
Transformers. December 10. E.S.B. 34366/62.

BURMA

Telephonic Equipment for Posts and Telegraphs Department. November 25. E.S.B. 34910/62.*

Industrial Development Corporation:
Fatty Acid Hydrogenation Plant. January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 34612/62.*
Sugar Factories. January 31, 1963. E.S.B. 34611/62.*

Civil Stores Committee:
Electrical Equipment. November 26. E.S.B. 33790/62.*
Power Rammer. November 26. E.S.B. 33791/62.*
Generating Sets. November 26. E.S.B. 33792/62.*
Pumps. November 26. E.S.B. 33795/62.*
Linseed Oil. November 26. E.S.B. 33741/62.*
Spikes. November 26. E.S.B. 34597/62.*
Paint. November 26. E.S.B. 34599/62.*
Paints. November 26. E.S.B. 34598/62.*
Galvanized Iron Sheets. November 26. E.S.B. 33739/62.*
Paints, Varnishes and Asphalt. November 26. E.S.B. 33787/62.*
Expanded Metal. November 27. E.S.B. 34664/62.*
Wire. November 30. E.S.B. 34665/62.*
Paint. November 27. E.S.B. 34661/62.*
Fire Hydrants. November 26. E.S.B. 33740/62.*
Paint. November 26. E.S.B. 33788/62.*
Paints, Varnishes and Asphalt. November 26. E.S.B. 33787/62.*
Twist Drills and Dies. November 27. E.S.B. 34662/62.*
Lamps. November 27. E.S.B. 34663/62.*
Paper. November 26. E.S.B. 33734/62.*
Bolts and Nuts. December 3. E.S.B. 34686/62.*

CEYLON

Woodpulp for Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. December 11. E.S.B. 33728/62.*
Mosquito Netting for Ministry of Finance. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 34375/62.
Fire Fighting Equipment for Colombo Municipal Council. November 28. E.S.B. 33727/62.

Ceylon Transport Board:
Aluminium Fittings for Vehicles. December 12. E.S.B. 34697/62.*
Bus Body Fittings. December 5. E.S.B. 34698/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:
Installation of Transformer. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32641/62.*
Transformer (Erection of). (Further Information.) December 18. E.S.B. 32639/62.
Transmission Line. December 11. E.S.B. 34373/62.

EGYPT

Road Work Vehicles for Ministry of Communications. December 6. E.S.B. 34922/62.*

General Organization for Executing the Five-year Plan:
Surveying Equipment. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 34956/62.
Solvent Extraction Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 3. E.S.B. 28544/62.*

Egyptian Railways:
Carriage Floor Compounds. December 8. E.S.B. 34679/62.
Welding Materials. December 17. E.S.B. 34678/62.
Wire Ropes. December 17. E.S.B. 34680/62.
Diesel Locomotive. January 24, 1963. E.S.B. 34677/62.

ETHIOPIA

Construction of Hospital for the Board of The Duke of Harrar Memorial Hospital Fund. (Further Information.) New closing date January 25, 1963. E.S.B. 27997/62.

The Imperial Board of Telecommunications:
Cable. (Further Information.) November 25. E.S.B. 32077/62.*
Wire. November 28. E.S.B. 33617/62.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Neroli Oil. November 30. E.S.B. 33742/62.*
Latex Rubber; Paint; Chemicals. November 28. E.S.B. 34606/62.*
Substations—Mobile. November 26. E.S.B. 34400/62.*
Transmission Line Accessories. (Further Information.) New closing date November 26. E.S.B. 18170/62.*
Pin Type Insulators. November 27. E.S.B. 34607/62.*
Transformer. December 11. E.S.B. 34608/62.*

FRANCE

Transformers for Allied Forces, Central Europe. November 26. E.S.B. 34332/62.*

GREECE

Bent White Polished Plate Panes for the Ministry of National Defence. (Further Information.) Closing date is now December 1. E.S.B. 26177/62.*

Social Insurance Institute:
Microbiologic Laboratory Apparatus. November 30. E.S.B. 34363/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. November 27. E.S.B. 34362/62.*

The Ministry of Trade:
Blood Transfusion Equipment. November 26. E.S.B. 21314/62.*
Chemical Instruments. December 24. E.S.B. 33730/62.*

HONG KONG

Intercommunication Equipment for Colonial Secretariat. December 21. E.S.B. 34387/62.*

(*Continued on page* 1021)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

INDIA

Electrical Equipment for Jammu and Kashmir Government. December 10. E.S.B. 34671/62.
Transformers: Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. January 21, 1963. E.S.B. 34613/62.
Transmission Line Towers for Talcher Thermal Scheme. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 12. E.S.B. 31849/62.*
Automotive Lubrication Equipment for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. December 28. E.S.B. 34939/62.
Electrical Equipment for the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings. November 30. E.S.B. 34380/62.*
Boilers for Indian Rare Earths Limited. January 14, 1963. E.S.B. 34335/62.
Circuit Breaker for Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. December 5. E.S.B. 34351/62.*
Cranes for Directorate of Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 34337/62.
Cranes for Workshop Division, Poona. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30818/62.*
Vacuum Filters for Indian Rare Earths Ltd. January 14, 1963. E.S.B. 34336/62.
Metering Equipment for Rihand Project, Kanpur. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 33751/62.
Construction of Breakwater for Government of Kerala. December 20. E.S.B. 34353/62.
Mechanical Handling Equipment for Alloy Steels Project. February 20, 1963. E.S.B. 33685/62.*
Rectifiers for Southern Railway, Madras. December 20. E.S.B. 34959/62.*
Railway Electrification Equipment for Railway Electrification. (Further Information.) Closing date brought forward to December 21. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17054/62.*
Power Line Carrier Equipment for Hydro-Electric Construction Projects. December 26. E.S.B. 34381/62.*
Machine Tools for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. December 18. E.S.B. 34339/62.
Draft Tube Gates and Travelling Gantry for Madras State Electricity Board. December 19. E.S.B. 34964/62.*
Aggregate and Sand Classification and Processing Plant for the Beas Dam Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 7. E.S.B. 26822/62.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.:
Dozer Tractor; Mobile Cranes. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32875/62.*
Bricks. December 18. E.S.B. 34622/62.*

Ministry of Railways:
Steel Materials. December 24. E.S.B. 34668/62.
Railway Signalling Equipment. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 34667/62.

Bihar State Electricity Board:
Oil Filtering Machine. December 8. E.S.B. 34669/62.
Relay Panels. February 1, 1963. E.S.B. 34670/62.

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board:
Tractors; Trailers. November 29. E.S.B. 34909/62/D.L.F.
Construction of Civil Works. November 26. E.S.B. 34338/62.

Gujarat Electricity Board:
Communication Equipment. December 27. E.S.B. 34934/62.
Meters. December 10. E.S.B. 34933/62.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Coal Plant. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 34615/62.*
Cable Vulcanizer. December 1. E.S.B. 34614/62.*
Saws. December 1. E.S.B. 34666/62.*

Western Railway:
Rectifier Set. Closing date postponed to December 15. E.S.B. 28728/62.
Rectifier Set. Closing date postponed to December 15. E.S.B. 28729/62.
Rectifier Traction Sub-station. Closing date postponed to December 15. E.S.B. 28731/62.

Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
Telephone Equipment. December 5. E.S.B. 34635/62.
Laboratory Testing Equipment. December 4. E.S.B. 34636/62.
Transformers. November 26. E.S.B. 34633/62.
Sub-station Equipment. November 27. E.S.B. 34634/62.

Atomic Energy Establishment:
Bricks. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33626/62.*
Stencil Equipment. November 30. E.S.B. 34540/62.*
Vacuum Cleaners. December 3. E.S.B. 34938/62.
Scintillator Flow Cells. November 30. E.S.B. 34937/62.

IRAN

Chemicals for the Registrar, Sugar Factories Co. December 8. Specification (in French) available. E.S.B. 33238/62.*

IRAQ

Hinges, Bolts, Staples, etc. for Iraqi Ports Administration. December 20. E.S.B. 34946/62.
Cellulose Wadding for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 33327/62.*
Carriage and Wagon Tyres for Iraqi Republican Railways. December 30. E.S.B. 34947/62.

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
Broadcasting Mobile Unit. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33328/62.*
Cables and Line Fixing Material. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33326/62.*

Government Oil Refineries Administration:
Batteries; Tyres and Tubes. December 8. E.S.B. 34954/62.
Tinplate. December 11. E.S.B. 34943/62.
Paint. December 18. E.S.B. 34955/62.
Pour Point Depressant. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33324/62.*

Ministry of Defence:
Spare Parts for Ford Thames Trader. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33316/62.*
Generators. December 19. E.S.B. 33759/62.*
Spare Parts for Truck. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33319/62.*
Tractor Spares. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33320/62.*
Spare Parts for Truck. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33323/62.*
Spare Parts for Dennis Truck. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33322/62.*
Musical Instruments and Accessories. December 5. E.S.B. 34944/62.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Mechanical Services Installation for Galway County Council. November 26. E.S.B. 34391/62.

ITALY

NATO Infrastructure Contract:
Construction of New Barracks for the Italian Authorities. Apply by November 27. G.D. 1423/62 (191).

Allied Forces, Southern Europe:
Swivel Chairs. November 30. E.S.B. 34989/62.*
Mattress; Mattress Cover. November 30. E.S.B. 34932/62.*

JORDAN

Construction of Sewage System for Council of the Municipality of Amman. (Further Information.) Tender instructions and general information available. E.S.B. 28546/62.*

KENYA

Medical Supplies for Municipal Council of Nakuru. January, 1963. E.S.B. 34361/62.

City Council of Nairobi:
Street Lighting Equipment. November 26. E.S.B. 33737/62.*
Street Lighting Equipment. November 26. E.S.B. 33738/62.
Lamps. November 26. E.S.B. 33736/62.*
Road Making Materials. December 3. E.S.B. 34651/62.*
Bitumen Products. November 26. E.S.B. 34641/62.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:
Communication Equipment. November 30. E.S.B. 34962/62.*
Television Studio Equipment; Diesel Generating Sets. November 30. E.S.B. 34963/62.*
Diving Equipment. November 26. E.S.B. 34961/62.*

KUWAIT

Gas Cookers for Ministry of Electricity and Water. December 5. E.S.B. 34930/62.*
Steel Valves for Kuwait Oil Company Ltd. December 2. E.S.B. 34326/62.*

Ministry of Public Works:
Construction and Completion of a Sporting Club. December 2. E.S.B. 34694/62.
Constructional Project. November 11. E.S.B. 34334/62.

MALAYA

Motor Parts for Public Works Department, Malacca. November 26. E.S.B. 34396/62.
Closed Circuit Television Systems for Controller of Telecommunications (Television). November 30. E.S.B. 34642/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Disconnecting Boxes for Electricity Department, Wellington. December 5. E.S.B. 34652/62.*
Sewage Project for Gisborne City Council. (Further Information.) February 4, 1963. E.S.B. 31309/62.*

General Post Office:
Adhesive Tape. December 12. E.S.B. 34631/62.*
Telephone Cable. December 14. E.S.B. 34632/62.*
Broad-band Microwave System. February 1, 1963. E.S.B. 34393/62.*

PAKISTAN

Director of Supply:
Cables. November 26. E.S.B. 34319/62.*
Woodworking Machine. November 26. E.S.B. 34317/62.*
Diesel Bus. November 27. E.S.B. 34314/62.*
Band Saw; Log Cutting Table. November 29. E.S.B. 34315/62.*
Wood and Metal Working Tools. November 28. E.S.B. 34624/62.*
Straight Cutter Grinder. November 27. E.S.B. 34316/62.*
Motor Car. November 28. E.S.B. 34313/62.
Chain Cutter and Mortiser. November 26. E.S.B. 34318/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. November 29. E.S.B. 34312/62.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Buses for Luanda Municipality. December 20. E.S.B. 34903/62.
Buses for Sa da Bandeira Municipality. November 27. E.S.B. 34907/62.
Water Supply Materials for Department of Public Works. December 11. E.S.B. 34640/62.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Federal Tender Board:
Laboratory Ovens. November 30. E.S.B. 34639/62.*
Ethyl Chloride. December 7. E.S.B. 34638/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. December 7. E.S.B. 34637/62.*

SINGAPORE

Chemicals for Water Department, City Council. December 18. E.S.B. 34627/62.*
Prefabricated Steel Buildings for the Public Works Department. December 7. E.S.B. 34609/62.*
Elevators for Housing and Development Board. December 4. E.S.B. 34628/62.*

Singapore City Council Electricity Department:
PVC Cables. November 27. E.S.B. 34928/62.
Electrical Units. December 5. E.S.B. 34929/62.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Textile Machinery for Ministry of Industry and Commerce. December 10. E.S.B. 34924/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Sub-station Supervisory Equipment for City Council of Germiston. November 26. E.S.B. 34647/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:
Medical Supplies. November 30. E.S.B. 33799/62.*
Textiles. December 7. E.S.B. 33800/62.*
Wax Crayons. December 4. E.S.B. 33798/62.*
Infant Incubators. November 30. E.S.B 33797/62.*

South African Railways:
Drilling Machine. December 7. E.S.B. 34386/62.*
Hydraulic Platform. December 7. E.S.B. 33794/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Water Storage Tanks for Hydrotechnic Corporation. (Advance Information.) Apply by December 1. E.S.B. 34382/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

SUDAN

Paints for Sudan Gezira Board. December 30. E.S.B. 33752/62.*
Road Machinery for Ministry of Works. December 3. E.S.B. 34617/62.*
Switchboards for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. December 1. E.S.B. 34618/62.*

Sudan Railways:
Glass Tumblers. December 6. E.S.B. 34645/62.
Railway Axles. December 4. E.S.B. 34620/62.*

TANGANYIKA

Blankets for Central Tender Board. November 30. Tender instructions only available. E.S.B. 34372/62.*

THAILAND

Automatic Branch Exchange for National Energy Authority. November 27. E.S.B. 34379/62.*
K.W.H. Meters for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. December 6. E.S.B. 34345/62/D.L.F.
Paint Drying Furnace, Colour Printing Machine; Chromium Plating Equipment for the Glass Organization. December 3. E.S.B. 34914/62.
Pneumatic Tube Equipment for the Post and Telegraph Department. November 28. E.S.B. 34915/62.*

State Railways:
Wire Rope. November 27. E.S.B. 34908/62.
Springs. November 26. E.S.B. 34906/62.

The Directorate of Quartermaster:
Socks. November 29. E.S.B. 34916/62.
Cooking Pots; Fire Blowers. November 28. E.S.B. 34917/62.

Provincial Electricity Authority:
Aluminium Conductors and Accessories. November 28. E.S.B. 34384/62.*
Insulators. November 30. E.S.B. 34383/62.*

The Royal Irrigation Department:
Capstan Lathe. November 28. E.S.B. 34920/62.*
Milling Machine. November 29. E.S.B. 34921/62.
Machine Tools and Machine Shop Equipment. December 4. E.S.B. 34674/62.*

TRINIDAD

Diesel Generating Sets for Central Tender Board. December 4. E.S.B. 34360/62.

Ministry of Health and Housing:
Hospital and Surgical Equipment. November 30. E.S.B. 34950/62.*
Surgical Instruments. November 30. E.S.B. 34953/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. November 30. E.S.B. 34951/62.*

TURKEY

Pump; Diesel Generator for Iller Bankasi Genel Mudurlugu. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 32644/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Nuclear Power Plant Accessories for Los Angeles City Water and Power Department. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 34433/62.

Bureau of Reclamation:
Radio Control System. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 34700/62.*
Disconnecting and Interrupter Switches. December 6. E.S.B. 34673/62.*

URUGUAY

Meteorological Instruments for La Dirección General de Meteorología del Uruguay. December 10. E.S.B. 33776/62.*
Railway Sleeping Coaches for Administracion de Ferrocarriles del Estado. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 19. E.S.B. 26135/62.*

La Administracion General de la Usinas Electricas y Los Telefonos del Estado:
Meters and Transformers. December 4. E.S.B. 33777/62.*
Telephone Exchanges and Equipment. December 5. E.S.B. 33778/62.*

Administracion de las Obras Sanitarias del Estado:
Pipes and Accessories. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 11. E.S.B. 10590/62.*
Purification and Pumping Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 11. E.S.B. 11045/62.
Reservoirs. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 11. E.S.B. 11046/62.*

Administracion Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland:
Propane Gas; Soldering Equipment. November 30. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 33773/62.*
Oil Purifier. December 19. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 34958/62.*
Electric Distribution Equipment. January 13, 1963. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 33772/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (inquiries by telephone City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for machine tools for metal working. (E.S.B. 34452/62.)
Inquiry for wrapping papers; metal foils; plastics sheets. (E.S.B. 34492/62.)
Manufacture under licence – automotive parts. (E.S.B. 33890/62.)

Austria
Market report on portable power tools. (E.S.B. 31433/62.)

Bahrain
Economic report, July-September 1962 (C.R.E. 1808/G2.)

Belgium
Inquiry for diesel engines; electric motor; metal hose. (E.S.B. 26995/62.)

Brazil
Industrial and trade developments. (C.R.E. 1251/3/G.)

Bulgaria
Draft plans for development during the period 1961-80. (C.R.E. 3221/G.)

Cambodia
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 221/59.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for materials handling equipment; cranes and accessories; contractors' equipment. (E.S.B. 34493/62.)
Inquiry for automotive products; engineering products. (E.S.B. 34036/62.)
Inquiry for giftware; novelties; souvenir items. (E.S.B. 33938/62.)
Manufacture under licence – engineering products. (E.S.B. 27575/62.)
Market report on carpets. (E.S.B. 26080/62.)
Market report on fractional horsepower electric motors. (E.S.B. 28906/62.)

Costa Rica
Agency inquiry for enamelware; furniture fittings; steel tubes; textiles. (E.S.B. 34513/62.)
Agency inquiry for galvanized iron sheets; chemical and pharmaceutical products. (E.S.B. 33974/62.)
Hydro-electric project. (Further Information.) (E.S.B. 11126/62.)

Cuba
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 3569/59.)

Czechoslovakia
Economic report, September 1962. (C.R.E. 2264/62.)

Ecuador
Economic report, January-June 1962. (C.R.E. 5272/59.)

Eritrea
Inquiry for steel wool. (E.S.B. 32357/62.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 6777/62.)
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted piece-goods. (E.S.B. 31247/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals; hardware;; department store goods. (E.S.B. 34198/62.)
Agency inquiry for giftware; pottery and glass; copper ware. (E.S.B. 34062/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 34040/62.)
Manufacture under licence – steam valves and regulators. (E.S.B. 34154/62.)
Economic report, August 1962. (C.R.E. 4694/62.)

France/Yugoslavia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 3763/G.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for carpets; wallpaper. (E.S.B. 33905/62.)
Inquiry for engineers' small tools. (E.S.B. 34892/62.)
Economic report, October 29-November 4, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Ghana
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 2766/2/G.)

Haiti
Request for brochures and catalogues for miscellaneous goods and equipment. (E.S.B. 22275/62.)

Iran
Economic report, August-September 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G2.)

Irish Republic
Agency inquiry for raw materials for food and mineral water industries. (E.S.B. 34218/62.)

Israel
Inquiry for bedding and linen for passenger liner. (E.S.B. 33906/62.)

Ivory Coast
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 34423/62.)

Jamaica
Inquiry for lamps and shades; china; glassware. (E.S.B. 33992/62.)
Inquiry for university gowns and regalia; medical and scientific apparatus. (E.S.B. 34152/62.)

Jordan
Inquiry for biscuit machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 34124/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs; paper goods. (E.S.B. 33980/62.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for suitings; men's clothing. (E.S.B. 32764/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles; clothing; footwear; travelwear. (E.S.B. 33955/62.)

Kuwait
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 3193/G.)

EXCAVATORS FOR AUSTRALIA

Part of a £50,000 order of hydraulic excavators for the Sydney Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, which was obtained for Whitlock Bros. Ltd., Great Yeldham, Essex, by their subsidiary in Australia.

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Macao
Inquiry in respect of development projects. (E.S.B. 33960/62.)

Malagasy Republic
Agency inquiry for textiles; clothing; knitwear; food products. (E.S.B. 34252/62.)

Mexico
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 2223/G.)

Muscat and Oman
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 4823/G.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for plastics household goods; toys. (E.S.B. 34006/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 26940/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles; carpets. (E.S.B. 34075/62.)
Inquiry for engineering products. (E.S.B. 34243/62.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for motor cars and accessories; caravans and trailers; hydraulic equipment; tyres. (E.S.B. 34413/62.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for book-binding materials; printing machines; stationery equipment. (E.S.B. 34197/62.)
Inquiry in respect of industrial development. (E.S.B. 28868/62.)
Collaboration – electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 25843/62.)

Philippines
Inquiry for electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 34168/62.)

Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 4282/G.)

Roumania
Inquiry for plant and equipment. (E.S.B. 33093/62.)

El Salvador
Agency inquiry for construction machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 23532/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for engineering products; mining equipment. (E.S.B. 31223/62.)
Inquiry in respect of telecommunications. (E.S.B. 34015/62.)
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 5969/G.)

South Vietnam
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics; carpets. (E.S.B. 34144/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for caravans. (E.S.B. 34518/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 34502/62.)
Agency inquiry for iron and steel drums. (E.S.B. 34022/62.)
Agency inquiry for motor accessories. (E.S.B. 34416/62.)
Inquiry for bricks. (E.S.B. 34280/62.)
Agency inquiry for wire; marine equipment. (E.S.B. 33841/62.)
Inquiry for plastics yachts. (E.S.B. 34283/62.)
Economic report, September 1962. (C.R.E. 2237/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for dresses. (E.S.B. 33809/62.)
Agency inquiry for electronic components and control gear. (E.S.B. 34104/62.)
Agency inquiry for machine and hand tools. (E.S.B. 34130/62.)
Inquiry for spray guns; abrasives. (E.S.B. 33936/62.)

Syria
Inquiry in respect of factory projects; machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 33930/62.)

Syrian Arab Republic
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 1885/62.)

The Trucial States
Market report on pharmaceutical products. (E.S.B. 31441/62.)

Tunisia
Inquiry for textile piece-goods; clothing; knitwear. (E.S.B. 29559/62.)

Tunisia/Republic of Niger
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4527/62.)

Tunisia/Republic of Senegal
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4528/62.)

Tunisia/Yugoslavia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4813/G.)

Uganda
Inquiry for whisky. (E.S.B. 33557/62.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Economic report, September 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

United States of America
Inquiry for stationery and office supplies. (E.S.B. 34092/62.)
Inquiry for food and dairy processing and packaging equipment. (E.S.B. 34145/62.)
Inquiry for picture printing on foil. (E.S.B. 34189/62.)
Manufacture under licence – glass beads. (E.S.B. 33985/62.)

Uruguay
Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 4611/62.)

Various Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 6499/62.)

Yugoslavia/U.S.S.R.
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5515/G.)

No. 1 of a series

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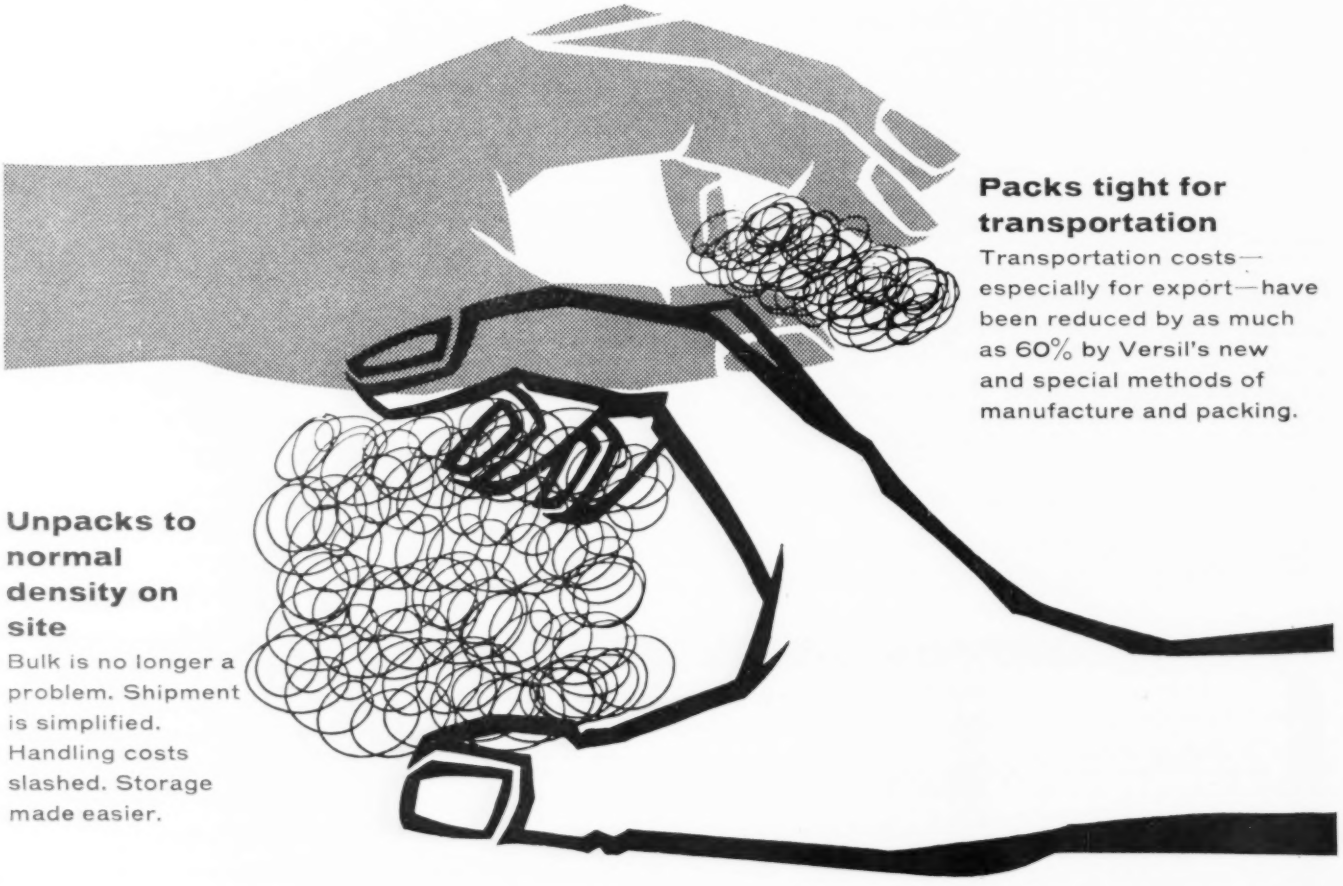

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal some times contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order, No. D 2/9198, of November 2, 1962 ('Nederlandse Staatscourant' No. 214, of November 2, 1962), contains a notification of the extension of the period for which the commodity set out below may be admitted free of import duty when imported from **non-E.E.C.** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from the Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

AMENDMENT

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric Tons)
29.01 D VI b	Divinylbenzene	Unlimited*

* For the period from July 23, 1962, until December 31, 1962, inclusive.

A previous notice in respect of this Import Duty Tariff Quota was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 3, 1962 (page 298).

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

English Translations of the EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translation of the EEC Regulations is now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches:

Regulation No. 58 concerning the fixing of common standards of quality in respect of certain products listed in Annex 1B of Regulation No. 23 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables Price 1s. 6d.

Economic Commission for Europe Conditions of Sale

IN THE NOTICE published under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 21, 1962, page 601, the prices by post of the publications should read: 'Price 9d. By post 1s. 0d.' at the end of the first paragraph, and 'price 9d. each, by post 3d. extra in each case' at the end of the final paragraph.

ITALY

Certificates for Imports of Whisky from Scotland and N. Ireland

A MINISTERIAL Decree published on October 20, 1962, lays down regulations for the certification of imports of whisky from Scotland and Northern Ireland. The information which must be provided includes name and place of the exporter and of the Italian consignee, the total quantity expressed in litres or gallons, and the alcoholic strength expressed in proof gallons.

The Decree also includes a list of Public Analysts in Scotland and Northern Ireland qualified by law to issue certificates of analysis.

The Decree comes into operation on November 19. Copies of the Decree (English translation) and of the list of analysts can be seen in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.45, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 457).

MALTA

Import Licences for Full Cream and Skimmed Milk Powder

PRESS NOTICE No. 20, issued by the Director of Industrial Development and published in the Malta *Government Gazette* of November 2, 1962, states that the Director is now in a position to approve applications for licences for the bulk importation of full cream and skimmed milk powder under the following conditions:

(a) the bulk supplies to contain a minimum of 10 per cent. sugar (=sucrose) content; and

(b) each parcel of milk imported is to be accompanied by a certificate from a competent authority certifying the sugar content.

The importation of milk powder in containers not exceeding 2½lb. is not affected by the above, and licences shall continue to be issued on application as formerly.

GREECE

Amendment of Import Regulations

H.M. EMBASSY in Athens report that by Decision No. 59081 of the Greek Foreign Trade Board the following amendments have been made to Greek import regulations, as from November 1, 1962:

(i) Import List No. F. 200 has been abolished and the goods covered by that List have been transferred to Import List No. F. 100.

(ii) The down-payments necessary for goods on Lists No. F. 100 and F. 50 have been reduced by 10 per cent. to 126 per cent. and 63 per cent. respectively.

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IRISH REPUBLIC

Miscellaneous Customs Duties

THE IRISH REPUBLIC Revenue Commissioners announce that the Government have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 127) (Miscellaneous Customs Duties) Order, 1962. The effect of the Order, which came into operation on November 6, 1962, is:

(a) to increase the rates of certain existing Customs duties as set out in Appendix, Part I, on certain goods which are subject to quota or import licensing restrictions, and
(b) to reduce the rates of certain existing Customs duties, as set out in Appendix, Part II, on certain goods which are not subject to quota or import licensing restrictions, and
(c) to abolish the exemption from motor vehicle duty in respect of tyres and inner tubes suitable for motor tractors which are designed and constructed for agricultural purposes (see Appendix, Part I), and
(d) to provide that tyres and inner tubes for motor vehicles which are imported at the same time as, and form part of, a complete or substantially complete aggregate of parts for a motor vehicle or motor vehicle chassis shall be charged to motor vehicle duty at the ordinary rate and not at the compounded rate (see Appendix, Part I), and
(e) (i) to extend the scope of the duty at Reference No. 3 of Appendix A [published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 25, 1961, page 428] (i.e., Woven woollen and synthetic and artificial fabrics of a kind the importation of which is prohibited by the Control of Imports (Quota No. 13) Order, 1935, as amended) to include fabrics which are combined by adhesion with a layer or layers of expanded foam or sponge material either of natural rubber or of synthetic material;
(ii) to provide that the duty referred to at Reference No. 3 of Appendix A [published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 25, 1961, page 428] and mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraph, shall not be charged on articles other than moquette or plush exceeding eight ounces but not exceeding twenty-four ounces in weight per square yard, which are shown to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners to be imported for one or more of the following purposes and for no other purpose, that is to say:
(a) the upholstering or the covering of furniture,
(b) the manufacture of curtains, or
(c) the upholstering of vehicles.
(iii) to exclude from the duty at Tariff Reference No. 272/12 (Other Woven Fabrics) goods of a kind liable to the duties at Reference No. 2 (Woven cotton piece-goods of a kind the importation of which is prohibited by the Control of Imports (Quota No. 45) Order, 1949, as amended), and at Reference No. 3 (as mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) ante) of Appendix A (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 25, 1961, page 428).

Articles which, otherwise than by reason only of the circumstances in which or the purpose for which they are imported, are exempted or excepted from the prohibition on importation effected by the quotas in question, shall not be chargeable with any duty imposed by the Order.

Licensing Provisions. – An ordinary licensing provision is attached to the new duties. A special licensing provision attached to the increased duties authorizes importation under licence on payment of duty at the rate in operation immediately before August 11, 1961.

General Licence. – A general licence has been issued authorizing, while the quota or other import restrictions are in operation, (1) in the case of the new duties, importation free of duty, and (2) in the case of the increased duties, importation on payment of duty at the rate operative immediately before August 11, 1961. Dutiable forms of entry should, however, be used for goods liable to the new duties. In addition, a general licence has been issued authorizing the importation free of duty during the continuance of quota restrictions of tyres and inner tubes suitable for tractors which are designed and constructed for use for agricultural purposes. Whilst the general licence is in operation it will be unnecessary for importers to apply for individual licences.

Quota and other restrictions unaffected. – The relative Quota and other import restrictions continue in operation.

APPENDIX (Part I)

Ref. No.	Tariff Ref. No.	Description of Articles liable to duty	Rate of duty to which existing rate is increased		
			Full	United Kingdom and Canada	Other Commonwealth countries
1	12/1 (a) (ii)	Leaves which are in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners component parts of laminated springs suitable for use as parts of vehicles	50% *ad val.*	50% *ad val.*	50% *ad val.*
2	154 (k)	Commercial vehicle chassis	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*
3	154 (i)	Omnibus chassis	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*
4	154 (h)	Body shells which are completely or substantially assembled for omnibuses and which seat not less than ten and not more than sixteen persons including the driver	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*
5	154 (h)	Omnibus body balloons	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*
6	154 (f)	Complete unused omnibuses for the carriage of not less than ten and not more than sixteen persons including the driver	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*
7	154 (c)	Bodies for motor cars for the carriage of up to seven persons including the driver	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*
8	154 (c)	Motor car body shells which are completely or substantially assembled	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*	75% *ad val.*
9	154 (w)	Tyres and inner tubes for motor vehicles, which form part of a complete or substantially complete aggregate of parts for a motor vehicle or motor vehicle chassis	50% *ad val.*	50% *ad val.*	50% *ad val.*
		Articles			
10		Tyres and inner tubes suitable for motor tractors which are designed and constructed for use for agricultural purposes are removed from the scope of the exemption from motor vehicle duty provided for by Paragraph 5 of the Imposition of Duties (No. 105) (Motor Vehicles) Order, 1961, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 5, 1961, page 1087. As and from the date on which this order takes effect, therefore, exemption from the duty at the rate of 50% *ad val.* under Tariff No. 154 (v) cannot be claimed in respect of such articles. Such articles will, however, be admitted free of duty under general licence authority whilst the quota restrictions remain in operation.			

The following articles are removed from the scope of the Imposition of Duties (No. 114) (Miscellaneous Customs Duties) Order, 1961 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 25, 1961, page 428), and are, therefore, chargeable with duty at the rates in operation immediately prior to 11/8/1961, as and from the date on which this Order takes effect:

APPENDIX (Part II)

Article	Tariff Ref. No.	Rate of duty as and from November 6, 1962
(i) Bodies for commercial vehicles, including motor tricycles	154 (l)	50% *ad val.* or £40, whichever is the greater.
(ii) Completely assembled motor cars which: (a) have been manufactured in the United Kingdom or Canada, and (b) are of a value of not less than £1,300, and (c) are suitable only for the carriage of persons or of persons and their personal luggage, and (d) are shown to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners to be of a type which is ordinarily kept for the personal use of the owner and members of his family or household	154 (a)	22½% *ad val.*
(iii) (a) Motor bicycles and motor tricycles being: Classified under T.R. 154 (a) as motor cars	154 (a)	37½% *ad val.*
Classified under T.R. 154 (j) as Commercial Vehicles	154 (j)	37½% *ad val.*
(b) Chassis for motor bicycles and motor tricycles being classified as motor cars under T.R. 154 (a)	154 (d)	37½% *ad val.*
(e) Body balloons for motor tricycles which are classified as motor cars at T.R. 154 (a)	154 (e)	37½% *ad val.*

Customs Duty on Some Knitted Fabric Amended

THE IRISH Republic Revenue Commissioners announce that the Government have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 126) (Knitted Fabric) Order, 1962. The effect of the Order which came into operation on November 6, 1962, is to impose a minimum rate of Customs duty on knitted fabric of man-made fibres (ex-Tariff Ref. No. 132/5). The duty at Tariff Ref. No. 132/5 now reads as follows:

Articles Liable	Rates of Duty	
	Full	Preferential
Knitted fabric: (a) Knitted fabric made wholly or mainly of wool imported in the piece	75% *ad val.*	50% *ad val.*
(b) Knitted fabric of man-made fibres imported in the piece	37½% *ad val.* or 1s. 9d. the sq. yd. whichever is, in case the	25% *ad val.* or 1s. 2d. the sq. yd. each particular greater
(c) Knitted fabric of all other descriptions imported in the piece	37½% *ad val.*	25% *ad val.*

Licensing Provisions

In addition to the existing provision for importation of the goods without payment of duty or at a reduced rate of duty, there is a special provision authorizing importation of knitted fabric of man-made fibres, in the piece, under licence, on payment of duty at the rate hitherto chargeable on these goods. Licences are granted solely at the discretion of the Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin, and applications should be addressed to the Secretary of that Department.

Import Quota for Some Sparking Plugs

THE IRISH Authorities have announced the following quota under the Control of Imports Acts, 1954 and 1937, for the period November 1, 1962, to October 31, 1963:

Goods	Quota	Quota No.
Certain sparking plugs and certain component parts of sparking plugs	7,500 articles	35

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 328, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of November 2, 1962, sets out the following amendment to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
325	Public stores, imported or taken out of bond by and *bona fide* for the sole and exclusive use of the Government of the Federation, a Territory or any other country mentioned in paragraph 1 of of Part III; on condition that: (a) a certificate is furnished under the hand of a responsible officer of that government stating that any duty leviable on such public stores would be borne directly by that government; and (b) no portion of such public stores, used or unused, are sold or disposed of so as to come into the possession of or into consumption by any person not entitled by law to import it free of duty, except with the consent of the Controller and on payment of the duties at the rate leviable at the date of sale	Free	Free	Free	Free
	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
325	Goods for the exclusive use of the Government of the Federation, a Territory or any other country; subject to the conditions that: (a) a certificate under the hand of a responsible officer of the government concerned is furnished to the Controller, stating that any duty leviable on such goods would be borne directly by that government; and (b) no portion of such goods, used or unused, is sold or otherwise disposed of so as to come into the possession of, or into consumption by, any person not entitled by law to import it free of duty except with the consent of the Controller and on payment of the duty at the rate leviable at the date of sale or disposal	Free	Free	Free	Free

Federal Government Notice No. 328 also amends general note 14 to the Customs Tariff as follows: By the repeal of note 14 and by the substitution therefor of the following note:

14 (1) Goods described in any item of the tariff as 'piece-goods' and goods specified in any item of the tariff as being subject to the qualification 'in the length' or 'in the piece' shall be in the lengths or in the pieces in which they were originally produced or manufactured, save that they may be in smaller lengths or pieces in such lengths or pieces are:

(a) not designed for immediate use without being cut, shaped, otherwise processed or further manufactured; and

(b) not parts of articles or unfinished but recognizable parts of articles provided for under some other item of the tariff.

(2) the term 'piece-goods' includes:
(a) materials in tubular form; and
(b) materials separated at intervals by bands of unwoven threads.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this note, piece-goods may be of any length and width in excess of 12 inches in both instances and, in the case of tubular piece-goods, the circumference of such material shall be deemed to be its width.

(4) Piece-goods or goods in the length or in the piece as specified in this note (hereinafter in this paragraph called materials) which bear an indication by selvedge, scarving, pattern, marking, perforation or any other device showing where they should be cut or divided to form separate articles or parts of articles shall be classified under the tariff item which is applicable to:
(a) the articles or parts of articles into which the materials are capable of being cut or divided; or
(b) the materials;
whichever item yields the higher duty.

Import Control on Japanese Bicycle Front Forks

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 329, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of November 2, 1962, makes bicycle front forks produced or manufactured in Japan, which were previously allowed importation under Open General Licence, subject to individual licence control.

Import Control on Some Piece Goods

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 330, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of November 5, 1962, provides for the imposition of import control on the following piece-goods from all sources:

(a) of more than 50 per centum cotton, dyed or bleached or in the loom state; in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing more than four ounces per square yard and of a free on board value of less than five shillings per square yard; classified under Item 76 (c) (i) (B), 76 (c) (i) (E), 76 (c) (ii) (B) or 76 (c) (ii) (E) of the Customs Tariff;

(b) of 50 per centum or more of rayon, dyed or bleached or in the loom state; in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing more than four ounces per square yard and of a free on board value of less than three shillings and sixpence per square yard; classified under Item 76 (f) (iv) of the Customs Tariff.

The above does not apply to goods despatched to the Federation on or before November 4, 1962. The provisions of Federal Government Notice No. 330 shall, unless repealed earlier, expire on December 31, 1964.

LIBERIA

Customs Tariff

A NEW edition of the Liberian Customs Tariff has been issued in which several rates of duty have been changed from the rates shown in the previous edition. The changed rates, which have been confirmed to be currently in force, are shown below.

Schedule	Commodity description	Unit	Rate of duty
1-2a	Fresh meat, chilled or frozen	*ad val.*	30%
		Minimum per lb.	10 cents
	Fresh game and poultry, chilled or frozen	*ad val.*	40%
		Minimum per lb.	10 cents
1-4	Margarine, oleomargarine and oleostearine of animal or vegetable fat or both	per lb.	4 cents
1-7h	Eggs in shell	per doz.	25 cents
3-1b	Rice, paddy rough or broken	per 100 lb.	50 cents (including all taxes)
3-7f	Fresh cabbage	per lb.	5 cents
4-1n	Rubber tiles		Free
6-1a	Logs and hewn timber, including poles, posts, pilings, hewn beams, burls, stumps, firewood and other unmanufactured wood	*ad val.*	25%
6-2a	Sawed timber and lumber including boards, planks, joists, mouldings, beams, scantlings, floorings, siding, ceiling, laths and shingles (including lumber treated with creosote or other wood preservatives)	*ad val.*	25%
7-1i	Butane, propane and other cooking gases	*ad val.*	15%
7-4c	Bricks, fire and building tiles, terra cotta and other ceramic products for building purposes	*ad val.*	20%
7-5b	Asbestos roofing boards		Free
11-21	Composition roofing material not specially provided for		Free

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 459).

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Import Tax Modifications

THE MALAGASY *Journal Officiel* of October 26, 1962, announced the following amendments to the Import Tax.

The table of duties is modified as follows:

Tariff number 76-03. *Read:*

Sheets, plates, foil, strips, of aluminium, of a thickness of more than 0·15 mm.:

Corrugated sheets for roofing 14%

Others 18%

The French text of the announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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Sierra Leone Trade Journal

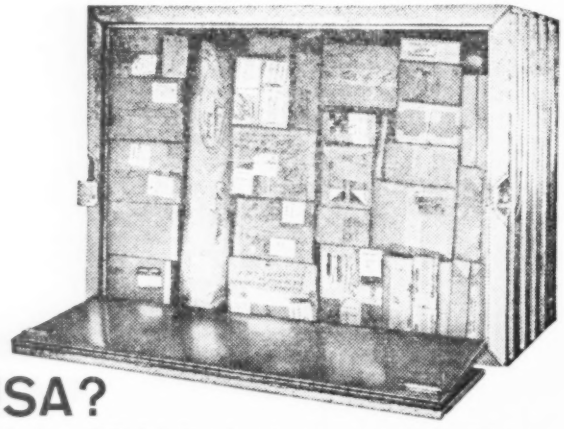
Each issue contains *trade statistics, a survey of overseas trade, illustrated articles on Sierra Leone industries, commercial developments and other activities, and details of legislation affecting trade and industry.*

This Journal is published quarterly, price 2/-, by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in Sierra Leone and printed in England by Brown Knight and Truscott Limited.

Copies are sold through the Crown Agents for Overseas Government and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, and A. J. E. Davies, the Crown Agents Representative, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington.

All correspondence regarding editorial material should be submitted to the Publications Division, Government Information Services, Ministry of Information, and Broadcasting, Freetown, Sierra Leone (Telegraphic address—INFORMATION FREETOWN).

Details of the advertisement rates may be obtained from Africa and Overseas Press Agency Limited, 13 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4. Tel.: FLE 0364/5



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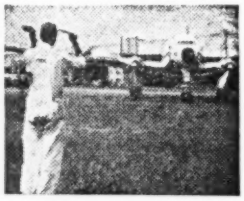

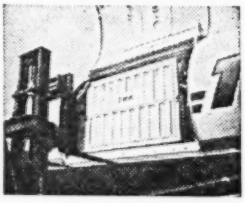

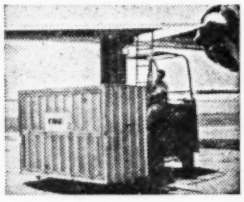

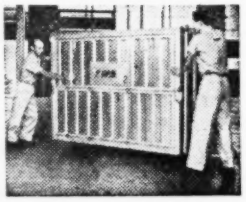

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EAST AFRICA (KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA)

Port Import Charges

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Nairobi has reported that the East African Railways and Harbours Administration announced on November 1, 1962 that import handling charges at all East African ports will be increased by Sh. 1.50 per harbour ton with effect from December 1, 1962.

JORDAN

Revision of Customs Tariff

THE JORDAN GOVERNMENT has issued a new Customs Tariff which came into effect on April 18, 1962. The changes to the tariff are quite extensive and affect the classifications as well as the rates of duty.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extn. 469).

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 320, published as Government Notice No. 788 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of November 2, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

1. Ready-mixed brake fluid from duty free to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum of 40 cents per imperial gallon.
2. Hand hacksaw blades (carbon steel and low tungsten type) from free (minimum column) and 3 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* and 28 per cent. *ad valorem* respectively.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 12789/62, (2) C.R.E. 12790/62.

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 56/62 dated October 31, 1962, issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports announces that:

1. The import of goods under Open General Licence and the issue of licences for the import of goods will in future (from a date to be notified later) **be restricted to importers registered with the Control**
2. A scheme for the issue of special import licences to 'Actual Users' of industrial raw materials or other essentials in short supply will be introduced as early as possible. Under the proposed scheme the 'Actual User Licence' holders may obtain their requirements either directly from foreign suppliers or through any local importers registered with the Control
3. All importers who have regularly engaged in import trade in the past and who wish to be considered for registration are requested to furnish specified information.

Import Control Trade Notice No. 2 dated November 2, 1962, issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports, announces that a special scheme of licensing procedure will be introduced before November 26, 1962 for issue of licences to 'Established Importers' and 'Actual Users' (on certificates of Essentiality) for goods of the description in the Schedule below:

Schedule

Medicinal herbs and other ingredients used in indigenous medicine
Pharmaceutical products
Industrial raw materials
Chemical elements and compounds
Scientific and medical instruments and appliances
Newsprint in reels (and other essential requirements of the printing industry)
Books and Periodicals
Specified items of base metals
Spectacle lenses

Under the proposed scheme:

(i) Import licences will be issued to regular importers (against evidence of past imports) for the whole of the licensing period ending June 30, 1963;

(ii) Each and every indent for goods will **not** be subject to licence control by this Department.

Full particulars of the proposed scheme of licensing are to be notified in the Ceylon Government *Gazette* in due course.

Special arrangements are also to be made before November 26, 1962 for indent licensing of essential and urgent import requirements of machinery and component parts thereof.

Any inquiries about this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2798).

Imports of Gifts, Trade Samples and Advertising Matter

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 51/62 dated October 25, issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports cancels Import Control Notice No. 38/62 (details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 26, 1962) and informs importers and the general public that an individual licence, prior to importation, is not required for the following:

(i) *Free* gifts of any goods which may be imported under O.G.L.

(ii) *Free* gifts (in favour of individuals and institutions) of any goods under licence control not exceeding Rs.50 in value.

(iii) *Free* gifts of books, periodicals and magazines in favour of individuals and institutions (subject to approval of the Principal Collector of Customs)

(iv) Printed matter (other than books) supplied *free of charge* and of no commercial value (subject to approval of the Principal Collector of Customs)

(v) Bona fide trade samples, or advertising matter of goods other than those included in the Second or Third Schedule of Import Policy Notice 22/62 of July 13, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 3, 1962) or in the list of items included in Import Control Notice 37/62 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 28, 1962) – provided that the goods are supplied *free of charge* and the value of any single consignment does not exceed Rs. 250.

(vi) Goods which are supplied *free of charge* in replacement of goods which had been imported and found to be defective or otherwise unfit for use at time of Customs Clearance.

Essential Requirements of State Corporations and imports on behalf of State Corporations and Government Departments.

Import Control Notice No. 55/62 dated October 29, 1962, issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports announces that State Corporations may import, without being in possession of Import Licences prior to shipment, any goods listed in the Schedule below provided that:

(a) the imports are considered to be absolutely essential and are urgently required

(b) the imports are for the exclusive use of the Corporation

(c) the supplies (or local substitutes) are not available in the country

(d) a Certificate of Essentiality duly authenticated by the appropriate Ministry has been obtained before any orders are placed.

(*Continued on page* 1031)

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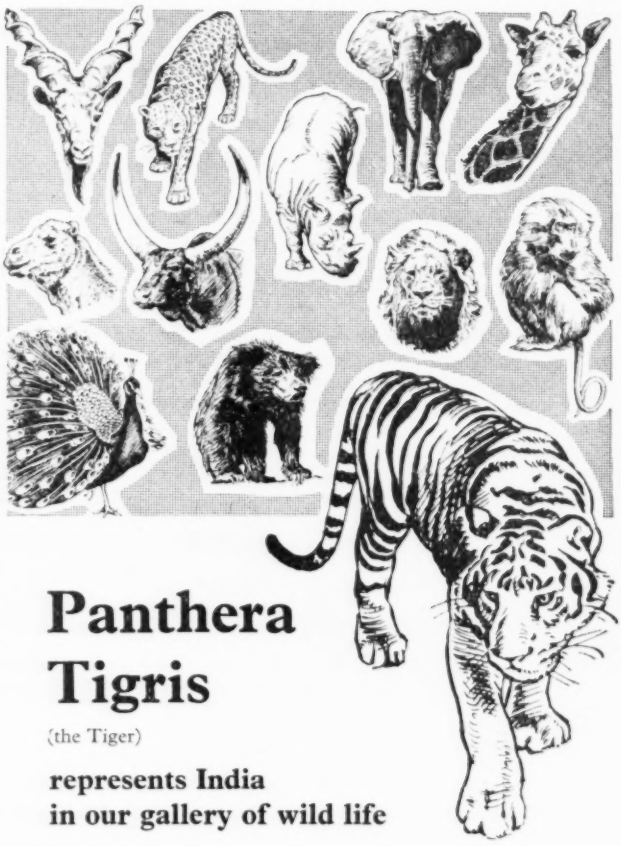

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Ceylon (*Continued*)

SCHEDULE

(1) machinery and technical equipment (other than transport);
(2) engineering stores;
(3) construction materials (other than fixtures and fittings);
(4) other basic supplies essential for operation of services;
(5) crude materials, inedible;
(6) mineral fuels, lubricants and related products;
(7) animal and vegetable oils and fats; and
(8) chemicals.

An advance copy of the Certificate of Essentiality has to be sent to the Essentiality Certificate Branch – Import Control Department in order that the indent for goods approved by the Ministry may be registered with the Control. On arrival of goods imported on the above basis, covering Import Licences will be granted for the indent registered with the Control on production of the Import Control copy of the Customs Entry and the Certificate of Essentiality (original copy).

Goods may be imported on behalf of State Corporations and Government Departments by any authorized importer on the terms and conditions specified above. Any inquiries about this Notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2798).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	*Products*
(A) Recovery of iron and non-ferrous metals from waste metal sources	(i) Detinned Scrap iron (ii) Recovered tin
(B) Hygienic rubber goods manufacture	Latex prophylactics
(C) Manufacture of continuous welded steel tubes and pipes	Steel tubes and pipes (galvanized or otherwise) up to 28 inches internal diameter.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before December 3, 1962.

The Singapore Government have also declared the following to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the above-mentioned Ordinance:

Industries	*Products*
(A) Structural Clay products manufacture	Clay sewer pipes
(B) Ceramics manufacture	Ceramic ware.

A preliminary notice of the intention of the Singapore Government to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 10, 1962, page 342. Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 8855, Ext. 2317). Please quote reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

NEPAL

Industrial Project in Nepal

H.M. AMBASSADOR in Katmandu, Nepal, reports the establishment of an Indo-Nepalese industrial corporation to run a textile mill in Nepal with Indian collaboration. The Embassy point out that the law authorizing the establishment of the corporation may serve as a precedent for other corporations of a similar type which other foreign firms, including British firms, may wish to consider establishing in collaboration with Nepalese interests.

The text of the law, as published in the Nepal *Gazette*, is available in Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, and any firm that wishes to consult it is invited to get into touch with that Department. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2786).

BURMA

Import Licence Announcement

THE Directorate of Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has announced that import licences were issued on October 31, 1962, for the import of electrical goods from any country for the shipping period ending April 30, 1963.

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CHARCOAL, activated or decolourizing, powdered or granular, put up in packages not exceeding 10 lb.		
ELECTRICAL: Vibrator reeds or armatures as used in vibrators of the type for the conversion of DC to AC		
NARROW WOVEN FABRICS, including weftless: Pile, or partly piled, in widths not exceeding 12 inches, for use in the manufacture of weatherseal channels or mouldings, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
PIECE-GOODS, not otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 107 (D): Pile fabric, of cotton and mohair, admixed with other fibres, having a woven base to which is attached a short cut pile, for use in the manufacture of trouser banding, under security		
TEXTILE GOODS: Bonded fibre fabrics: Otherwise classifiable under Item 332 (B) (4), for use as an unexposed plumping backing or reinforcement in the manufacture of boots, shoes or slippers, under security *Note:* To be classified under Item 332 (B) (4), the rubber content must exceed 50% by weight of the fabric.		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

ENGINE PARTS FOR TRACTORS: Parts for use in engines incorporated in or for incorporation in creeper or crawler tractors, under security	178 (C) (3) (a)	(a) Sparking plugs 9d. each or 27½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty. (b) Remainder: Free
Parts for use in engines exceeding 10 brake horse power incorporated in or for incorporation in wheeled agricultural tractors, under security		
Note: This By-law shall not apply to: Bronze back bearings. Die cast bearings. Parts named in their own name in the Tariff but not so as to exclude from the provisions of the by-laws cylinder sleeves or malleable iron castings.		
TEXTILE GOODS: Bonded fibre fabrics, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 471 (B) as follows: The bonding medium being rubber or synthetic rubber, for use as an unexposed plumping backing or reinforcement in the manufacture of boots, shoes or slippers, under security	471 (A)	Free
Weighing less than half ounce per square yard		

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

SETS: Of saws, hole, comprising holder suitable for use in a chuck and several near circular blades which fit into circular recesses in the holder solely for the purposes of convenience in storage. In use, a selected blade is mounted in the holder: Blades	215 (B) (6)	12½% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia *(Continued)*

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff.	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
SHEETS, flexible, thin, resembling leather, composed of matted textile fibres (chiefly cotton) bonded with rubber, being practically untearable by hand in one direction and slightly less so in the complementary direction, for use as unexposed plumping backing or reinforcement in the manufacture of boots, shoes or slippers, under security	324 (C) (4)	10% *ad val.*

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff.	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
COMPASSES:		
Magnetic:		
Designed for use under water . . .	132 (B)	Free
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES:		
Disinfectants, Insecticides, killers and washes:		
Trisodium phosphate, chlorinated . .	269 (B)	10% *ad val.* Primage Duty 5% *ad val.*
LEATHER:		
Calf, other than patent and enamelled . .	324 (C) (3)	5% *ad val.*
Note: Item 324 (C) (3) is restricted to bovine skins (whole skins) not exceeding 15 square feet in area. A split or trimmed skin is *prima facie* not calf leather irrespective of size.		
PENS:		
Fountain:		
Reservoirs, of glass or artificial plastic material, of the types used in fountain pens, containing writing ink . on the whole. .	341	12½% *ad val.*
Note: This decision does not cover refills for ball point pens.		
RESINS, ARTIFICIAL AND PLASTIC MATERIALS:		
Vinyl and vinylidene types, polymerization and copolymerization products of:		
Emulsions solutions, pastes, powders, granules, flakes, lumps and similar forms, including moulding compounds, not covered by Item 232 (E) or Item 255 (B) (1): waste and scrap:		
Colour blended material known as Colour Masterbatch provided that the material can be used for moulding purposes in the condition in which it has been prepared .	368 (A) (1)	Various
SHIPS, BOATS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES:		
Other vessels:		
Yachts, the property of tourists visiting Australia provided that:	424 (B) (1)	Free
The Comptroller-General is satisfied as to the bona fides of the tourist; and		
the period for which the yacht may remain in Australia shall be as determined by the Comptroller-General; and		
the yacht shall depart from Australian waters on or before the expiration of that period.		
Note: The provisions of this item will not be extended to Australian citizens or to persons resuming residence in Australia.		
Full security (documentary or cash) is to be required before admission under this item is allowed. Value of the vessel is to be determined on the basis of advice obtained from a marine surveyor, cost of such valuation to be borne by the importer. The value for duty will be 60% of such valuation.		
The initial period for which the yacht may remain in Australia will be until the next June 30 or December 31, whichever the later.		

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Linen textiles of duck weave** (Tariff Item 105 (M) (3)); and,

(2) **Road rollers, including vibratory rollers mechanically propelled and vibratory rollers designed to be pushed or towed: tractors and tractor engines for use in road rollers** (Tariff Items 177 (A) (3), 177 (B) (3) and 178 (B) (3) (a)).

Reference (1) has been made as a result of representations made by the British Trade Commissioner at Canberra. Reference (2) has been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
105	PIECE-GOODS, viz.:			
	(M) Textile fabrics of linen or in chief part by weight linen:			
	(3) Of duck weaves (plain matt or twill (including broken)), weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard:			
	(a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . *ad val.*	5%	22½%	22½%
	(b) Other . . . per lb.	2s.	2s.	2s.
	and *ad val.*	7½%	25%	25%
177	(A) (3) Road rollers, n.e.i., including scarifier attachments . . . *ad val.*	17½%	32½%	42½%
		Primage duty		
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(B) Tractors and tractor parts:			
	(3) Tractors for use in the manufacture of, or incorporation in, road rollers, not covered by paragraph (2)*. *ad val.*	17½%	42½%	42½%
	*(B) (2) *relates to agricultural wheeled tractors not exceeding 10-belt pulley horsepower.*			
178	(B) Internal combustion piston engines:			
	(3) Tractor engines:			
	(a) For use in road rollers:			
	on the sparking plugs . . . each	9d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
	or *ad val.*	27½%	50%	50%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			
		Primage duty		
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%
	on the remainder . *ad val.*	17½%	42½%	42½%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than December 5, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 12772/62 and (2) C.R.E. 12773/62.

References to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties. References have now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

(1) **Television deflection yokes** (Tariff Item 181 (K)); and,

(2) **Evaporative air coolers** (Tariff Item 176 (F) (1)).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
176	(F) (1) Machines and machinery, n.e.i. *ad val.*	27½%	55%	57½%
181	(K) Parts for goods covered by sub-item (J) (3) or (J) (6) or Item 179 (E) (5), but not including glass envelopes: parts, n.e.i., for goods covered by sub-item (E) (1) or (E) (2) . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	45%	45%

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Whitehall 5072). Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2840 or 3145). quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 8149/62 and (2) C.R.E. 10049/62.

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Changes

A NUMBER OF CHANGES have been made in the Australian Tariff, affecting the rates of duty payable on snap fasteners, eyelets, menthol and thymol.

Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible, and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extn. 468).

CANADA

Customs Tariff Amendments and Extensions

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT has issued Order-in-Council P.C. 1962 – 1501, effective on November 1, making certain changes in the Canadian Customs Tariff which are listed below. Additions to the Tariff are shown in italics and deletions are indicated by square brackets.

Schedule A

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
7	Meats, fresh, n.o.p.: (f) Bones, defleshed, for use in the manufacture of soup per pound (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	8 cts.
39 g	*Potato starch milk for use in the manufacture of chlorinated potato starch* (Expires October 31, 1963)	10%	10%	25%
142 c	Converted tobacco leaf for use in the manufacture of cigar binders per pound (Expires October 31, 1964)	75 cts.	75 cts.	$1.05
192 i	Asphalt impregnated paper felt, in rolls not less than twelve feet in width, for use in the manufacture of floor coverings (Expires October 31, 1964)	5%	10%	35%
198 d	Dry electrically sensitive paper and wax coated paper, in rolls or sheets, for use in the manufacture of recording charts (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	7½%	35%
202 c	Woven fabrics, open mesh, wholly or in chief part by weight of paper, with or without paper strips attached thereto, for use in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable bags (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	35%
272 c	Residual oils of petroleum origin, for use in the manufacture of carbon black per gallon (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free	1 ct.
296 j	Pyrophyllite, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	25%
316 c	Glass tubing in straight lengths of not less than three feet, not coated, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free	10%
319 a	Plate glass *and float glass*, not more than five thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of laminated safety glass (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	15%
326 q	Beads, drops or other shapes of synthetic resins [when imported by manufacturers of imitation pearls] for use in the manufacture of [such articles in their own factories] *imitation pearls* (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free	30%
348 g	Electrolytic copper powder, electrolytic iron powder, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	10%
352 j	Moulded shuttle blanks, *not further manufactured than moulded*, with or without metal tips, for use in the manufacture of shuttles (Expires October 31, 1964)	10%	10%	30%
382 b	Sheet or strip, of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, not more than 0·025 of an inch in thickness, containing not less than 2·90% of silicon coated or not for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or parts of electrical apparatus (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free	12½%
402 h	Wire of iron or steel, uncoated, curved or not, in coils, not more than 0·144 inch and not less than 0·080 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed 0·004 inch, when imported by manufacturers of woven or welded wire fencing, for use in the manufacture of such fencing in their own factories (Expires October 31, 1963)	7½%	7½%	20%
428 k	Gasoline internal combustion engines with a displacement of more than 500 cubic inches and air-cooled gasoline internal combustion engines with a displacement of less than 200 cubic inches for use in the manufacture of snowblowers (Expires October 31, 1963)	2½%	7½%	30%
438 m	Brass or bronze sheet or strip, 0·080 inch or less in thickness, not more than 6⅛ inches in width, for use in the manufacture of split-type bushings for motor vehicles (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free	30%
438 r	Bumper face bars of bare metal, not finished in any degree after final forming, of a type not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of motor vehicle bumpers (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free	35%
505 e	Cedar lumber, not further manufactured than planed on two sides, for use in the manufacture of lead pencils (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	25%
506 d	Wooden staves, not more than 36 inches in length, and wooden heading, not more than 36 inches in diameter, finished or unfinished, for use in the manufacture of slack barrels or kegs (Expires October 31, 1964)	7½%	10%	25%
561 f	Yarns, wholly of man-made fibres or filaments, 1,100 denier or coarser, 2 ply, for use in the manufacture of weftless tape used in packaging goods but not less than, per pound (Expires October 31, 1963)	7½%	12½% 11 cts.	35% 28 cts.
590	Naphtha, high flash, for use in Canadian manufactures per gallon (Expires October 31, 1964)	½ ct.	½ ct.	1 ct.
857	Acetysulphamerazine, acetylsulphadiazine, acetylsuphathiazole and acetylsuphamethylthiodiazole [imported by manufacturers of sulpha drugs] for use exclusively in the manufacture of sulpha drugs [in their own factories]. (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	25%
865	Higher fatty alcohols, unsulphated, for use in the manufacture of synthetic detergents (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	25%
875 b	*Antibiotics, crude and antibiotic intermediates, structurally based on 6 amino-penicillanic acid, not further processed than extracted from their primary fermentation liquors, in crystalline form, of a kind not produced in Canada, for use in the manufacture of antibiotics* (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free	25%
904 a	Compounds, n.o.p., consisting in chief part of synthetic resins, for use in the manufacture of chewing gum (Expires October 31, 1964)	5%	5%	25%
924	Aerosol valve assemblies [not including metered aerosol valve assemblies] and parts thereof for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1964)	Free	Free	30%
924 a	Bars, rods, and profile shapes of uniform cross-section of cellulose plastic, except cellulose nitrate, when imported in lengths [by manufacturers] for use in the manufacture of hand tools [in their own factores] (Expires October 31, 1964)	10%	10%	25%
924 b	Cast phenolic resin handles, in the rough, for use in the manufacture of cutlery (Expires October 31, 1964)	7½%	7½%	30%

Tariff Item Deleted

Details were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 27, 1961, of certain extensions to Schedule A of the Canadian Customs Tariff. Under Order in Council P.C. 1962 – 1501, the following tariff item, scheduled to expire on June 30, 1963, has been deleted from the Customs Tariff.

Tariff Item	Description
880 p	Antibiotics, crude, structurally based on naphthacene, not further processed than extracted from their primary fermentation liquors, in crystalline salt form when imported by manufacturers of antibiotics for use in the manufacture of such products in their own factories.

(Continued on next page

Canada (*Continued*)

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING rulings have been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada'

Brake drum lathes, such as are used in service stations and garages, designed for machining passenger car and/or light truck drums. (Ruling effective November 28, 1962.)

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada'

Homogenizers, for dairy and other non-abrasive products, having capacities of up to 1,000 Imperial gallons per hour. (Ruling effective November 6, 1962.)

Note: Homogenizers, having capacities of 1,000 Imperial gallons per hour or more, have been ruled previously to be of a kind not made in Canada.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-38, dated November 6, 1962.

Automatic Transmissions and Engines for Motor Vehicles

THE CANADIAN Minister of Finance has announced that, as from November 1, 1962, there will be certain changes in the m.f.n. tariff for automatic transmissions and engines for motor vehicles.

Automatic transmissions which, for more than ten years, have been accorded temporary duty-free entry become liable to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty but eligible for refunds contingent upon the export of an equivalent value of Canadian produced automobile parts. Credit will be given only for exports over and above the amount exported by each Canadian company during the past twelve months.

Engines have been subject to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty and will continue at this rate but subject to a refund provision similar to that in automatic transmissions with a limit on the number of engines that may become eligible for refund.

UNITED STATES

New Tariff

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have issued a further draft report (the Fourth Supplemental Report) proposing amendments to the new tariff schedules which are expected to be brought into force on January 1, 1963. These are additional to the list of proposed changes about which a notice appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 19 (page 830).

The amendments proposed in the latest draft report are intended to reflect in the new schedules changes in existing tariff treatment resulting from recent legislation (including extensions of temporary exemptions from duty) and judicial or administrative decisions.

The products concerned are as follows:

Under new legislation	**Under judicial or administrative rulings**
Foreign business data	Ferrites
Natural graphite	Blank pistols
Metal scrap	Electrical measuring instruments
Aluminium oxide and bauxite	Plastic teeth
Silk yarns	Wooden window blinds
Articles for religious institutions	Non-electric heaters
Casein	Iron or steel structural shapes
Lathes for shoe lasts	Frozen fish slabs
Fowling nets	Copper rods
Monofilament gill nets for fish sampling	Electric motors under 1/40 horse power
Processing tax on coconut, palm and palm-kernel oils	Electric clocks, and clock and watch movements.
Dried or bleached grasses, etc.	

A public hearing is being held at the Tariff Commission Building in Washington on November 16. Interested parties may, however, submit written statements about the proposed amendments. Such statements, of which 15 copies are required, should be sent to the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, 25, D.C., by November 19, 1962. A copy of the draft report may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

New Legislation

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has approved the following Acts:

Drugs

Public Law 87-781, approved on October 10, 1962, entitled 'Drug Amendments of 1962', which amends the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The Act establishes new requirements relating to the safety, effectiveness and reliability of drugs. Its main provisions concern procedures for the approval of new drugs for marketing in the United States, distribution of new drugs for experimental purposes, registration of domestic and foreign drug manufacturing establishments, labelling and advertising, standardization of drug names and testing and certification of antibiotics.

Fowling Nets

Public Law 87-770, approved on October 9, 1962, provides for the duty-free entry of certain fowling nets by adding the following new sub-paragraph to paragraph 1725 of the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930:

(b) Nets or sections or parts of nets, finished or unfinished, of whatever material or materials composed, for use in taking wild birds under licence issued by an appropriate Federal or State governmental authority.

Gill Nets

Public Law 87-790, approved on October 10, 1962, provides for the duty-free entry of certain gill nets by adding the following new paragraph to the free list:

Para. 1829. Monofilament gill nets for use in fish sampling, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Certain Vegetable Oils

Public Law 87-859, approved on October 23, 1962, continues until June 30, 1966 the temporary suspension of the tax on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and fatty acids, salts, combinations, or mixtures of such oils.

Copies of the above Acts may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

MEXICO

Import Licensing

BY DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, the dates stated, the following goods were made subject to prior import licence:

Tariff No.	Description
	Published on October 23, 1962.
715.11.15	Stamping press machine tools for metals.
	Published on October 27, 1962.
530.03.99	Prepared medicaments in doses, or other pharmaceutical preparations not specified. (The restriction applies only to blood or plasma for transfusions).
734.05.02	Rheostats.

BRAZIL

Exemption from Import Duty

BRAZILIAN DECREE No. 1,445 of October 10, 1962 grants exemption from import duties, customs clearance charges, Port Improvements and other import charges to all merchandise which is consigned to the Superintendency for the Development of North Eastern Brazil (SUDENE), whether the merchandise is paid for or is free from cost.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Indemnification of Agents Dismissed by Foreign Concerns

H.M. EMBASSY in Santo Domingo reports the passage by the Council of State of the Dominican Republic of a new Law, No. 6080, of October 22, 1962, relating to the compensation of agents in the Republic of foreign firms. The new Law replaces Law No. 3284 of April 29, 1952 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 23, 1952 (page 371)).

Under the new Law any agent of a foreign concern carrying on business in the Dominican Republic who is dismissed or replaced 'without just cause' or who suffers the 'unfair' annulment or termination of the contract or of the business relationship between himself and his principals, has the right to sue for compensation for damages or injuries sustained thereby. The new Law envisages compensation not only for the money which the agent may have invested for the purpose of carrying on the business of which he is deprived, but also for loss of profits for a maximum period of five years. This applies even if the termination or annulment results from the exercise of a right reserved to the agent's foreign principals in the contract, provided that the exercise of the right is considered abusive by reason of its untimely, unexpected or capricious character.

Any person or firm, national or foreign, who enters into fraudulent association with the author of the unfair dismissal or unilateral annulment of the contract and who then substitutes the intermediary will be held entirely responsible for payment of the agreed indemnity. None of the provisions of the new Law may be waived or modified by private agreement.

PERU

Amendments to Customs Tariff

THE FOLLOWING items of the Peruvian Customs Tariff are to be amended to read as indicated:

Item	Description	Specific Duty In Soles
3100	Frames and parts thereof, for spectacles, and pince-nez including lorgnettes, of base metal, whether or not nickel plated, chromium plated, silvered or gilt	44 per unit
3101	The same, of tortoiseshell, ivory, mother of pearl or amber	44 per unit
3102	The same, of composition, celluloid and other materials, n.s.m.	44 per unit

The new rate for the above items is not subject to the surcharge imposed by Law 12995, and will come into force on January 1, 1963.

2862	Power transformers and autotransformers of a primary tension exceeding 15,000 volts and of any capacity	2·25 gross kilo
2862 A	The same of a primary tension up to 15,000 volts and of any capacity	13·50 gross kilo

The new rate for the above items is not subject to the surcharge imposed by Law 12995, and will come into force on January 4, 1963.

1679	Waterproof fabrics of cotton	11·25 gross kilo
1679 A	Cotton fabrics waterproofed with rubber and coated on one side with agglomerated cork or with down of natural or artificial textile fibres imitating chamois leather, specially for the manufacture of shoes, handbags and the like	11·25 gross kilo
2379	Pipes or piping, of iron or steel, other kinds, of an internal diameter not exceeding 2 in.	4·0 gross kilo
2849	Valves of copper and its alloys, for pressure of up to 500 lbs. per sq. in.	8·0 gross kilo
2849 A	Valves of copper and its alloys, and those of other materials not included in the previous item, for pressures of more than 500 lbs. per sq. in. also level gauges	4·0 gross kilo
2850	Valves of all kinds with an opening having an interior diameter exceeding 7 cm.	4·0 gross kilo
2869	Electric cells and accumulators with lead plates in receptacles of composition, glass or other materials, weighing up to 80 kilos	3·50 gross kilo
2870	The same, weighing over 80 kilos	2·40 gross kilo
2871	Lead plates, boxes of bakelite (RTM), rubber or other materials, glass jars and terminals for electric cells and accumulators	1·50 gross kilo
2871 A	Separators of bakelite (RTM), rubber, wood or other materials and other spare parts exclusively for electric cells and accumulators in general, not elsewhere specified nor included	0·60 gross kilo

The new rate for the above items is not subject to the surcharge imposed by Law 12995, and will come into force on January 6, 1963.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE Government Decree No. 9321 of September 7, 1962, makes the following additions to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278).

Tariff No.	Item	List No.
4271	Product containing 98·8% of ethanolamine phosphate (Colamine-phosphoryl)	2
3612	Linen yarn for jacquard harness-cord	5
3614	'Dacron' yarn for jacquard harness-cord, in skeins or balls	5
3614	'Dacron' yarn for jacquard harness-cord, in lengths up to 6 metres	4
3828	Building board, made of agglomerated and pressed vegetable residues	5
4280	17α-Ethyloester-4-en-17β-ol	2
4507	Powder composed of vegetable residues from barley and containing amylolytic substances ('Diastase', 'Amylase')	2
4844	Chloramphenicol 3-stearoylglycollate	5
4847	Product in the form of flakes composed principally of sodium hydroxide 86·1%, *tri*sodium orthophosphate 1·8% and water ('Flake Alkali')	5
4859	Powdered product composed of sodium phosphate 22·8%, sodium sulphate 25% and an organic compound with surface-active properties ('Kelvat')	5
4855	Powder composed of sodium hydrogen carbonate 62%, complex phosphates of sodium 19% and chloramine T ('Stery Chlor')	5
4847	Product in flakes and powder, composed mainly of sodium hydroxide and organic substance of phenolic nature ('Almate')	5
4271	Powder composed mainly of sodium polyphosphates 89·3% and a small proportion of a nonionic surface-active agent ('Uniflex')	5
4280	Ethosuximide	2
4280	Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride	2
4750	Colourless gas with the chemical properties and constants of *iso*-butylene	2
4280	Amido bencelideno-ciclo oximino ('Benzamidoxina') [Given in the original Spanish as this chemical cannot be identified]	2
4280	Ethyl pantothenyl ether	3

Imports of Internal Combustion Engines

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962 (page 394) reported the withdrawal of the surcharge concession, granted by Decree No. 6628/62, for internal combustion engines destined for the manufacture of motorized agricultural machinery.

Decree No. 10867 of October 18 now stipulates that the terms of the earlier decree do not affect engines which on July 11, 1962, were in an Argentine port, in transit, or purchased and covered by a documentary letter of credit.

Import of Telecommunication Equipment

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of March 3, 1961, reported Argentine Government Decree No. 362 which allowed the import of certain equipment free of surcharge, including radio-communication equipment for use in National, Provincial and Municipal official networks.

This part of the concession has now been modified by Argentine Government Decree No. 9311 of September 7 to cover 'telecommunication equipment and elements destined for use by the concessionaires of telecommunication public services, as also by the National, Provincial, and Municipal official net-works.'

ECUADOR

Import Control Changes

THE FOLLOWING changes to the Ecuadorean Import Lists have been agreed by the Monetary Board:

Item No.	Description
Deleted from List I (*essential and useful goods*):	
861	Electric accumulators (storage batteries) and their plates: (a) Accumulators.
Deleted from List II (*luxuries*):	
181	Emery and other natural abrasives, pumice-stone, tripoli and similar mineral substances for grinding, polishing or cleaning: (b) Other than pumice stone in the mass or in powder.
280	Moulding powders with a basis of plastic materials: (b) for gramophone records.
294	Cinematograph films: (a) Sensitized, but not exposed.
645	Manufactures of mineral materials, n.e.s.i.: (b) Other than articles specified in No. 644, weighing more than 10 kilogrammes each, only for technical uses.
784	Aluminium manufactures, n.e.s.i.:

(*Continued on page* 1037)

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Ecuador (*Continued*)

Item No.	Description
	(1) Bands or strips in rolls up to 15 cm. wide, with or without printing.
966	Artificial plastic materials with a base of casein, of gelatine or of starch: (a) In blocks, slabs, tubes, rods, rolls or sheets, polished or otherwise surface-worked.
Added to List I (*essential and useful goods*):	
181	Emery and other natural abrasives, pumice-stone, tripoli and similar mineral substances for grinding, polishing or cleaning: (b) Other than pumice-stone in the mass or in powder (only emery or abrasive used for the preparation of unworked ophthalmic glass).
280	Moulding powders with a basis of plastic materials: (b) for gramophone records.
294	Cinematograph films: (a) Sensitized, but not exposed: (2) Other than in rolls of less than 300 metres.
433	Manufactures of carton-pierre (papier mache), of vulcanized board and the like, n.e.s.: (a) Protective masks and articles for technical purposes.
645	Manufactures of mineral materials, n.e.s.i.: (b) Other than articles specified in No. 644, weighing more than 10 kilogrammes each, (only filters of mineral materials for technical uses).
784	Aluminium manufactures, n.e.s.i.: (1) Bands or strips in rolls up to 15 cm. wide, with or without printing.
966	Artificial plastic materials with a base of casein, of gelatine or of starch: (a) In blocks, slabs, tubes, rods, rolls or sheets, polished or otherwise surface-worked: (1) Film less than ·75 mm. thick (only strips or bands of vinyl in rolls, 15 cm. wide or less). (2) Sheets from ·75 mm. to 5 mm. thick (only strips or bands of vinyl in rolls 15 cm. wide or less). (4) Other than film less than ·75 mm. thick, sheets from ·75 mm. to 5 mm. thick and tubes or sheaths (only strips or bands of vinyl in rolls, 15 cm. wide or less).
Added to List II (*luxuries*)	
181	Emery and other natural abrasives, pumice-stone, tripoli and similar mineral substances for grinding, polishing and cleaning: (b) Other than pumice-stone in the mass or in powder (except emery or abrasive used for the preparation of unworked ophthalmic glass).
294	Cinematograph films: (a) Sensitized, but not exposed: (1) In rolls of less than 300 metres.
645	Manufactures of mineral materials, n.e.s.i.: (b) Other than statuettes, figurines, fancy, ornamental or decorative articles, weighing more than 10 kilogrammes each (only for technical uses, except for filters of mineral materials for technical uses).
861	Electric accumulators (storage batteries) and their plates: (a) Accumulators: (1) Of less than 500 ampere-hours.
966	Artificial plastic materials with a base of casein, of gelatine or of starch: (a) In blocks, slabs, tubes, rods, rolls or sheets, polished or otherwise surface worked: (1) Film less than ·75 mm. thick (except strips or bands of vinyl in rolls, 15cm. wide or less). (2) Sheets from ·75 mm. to 5 mm. thick (except strips or bands of vinyl in rolls, 15 cm. wide or less). (3) Tubes or sheaths. (4) Other (except strips or bands of vinyl in rolls, 15 cm. wide or less).

URUGUAY

Amendments to Import Lists

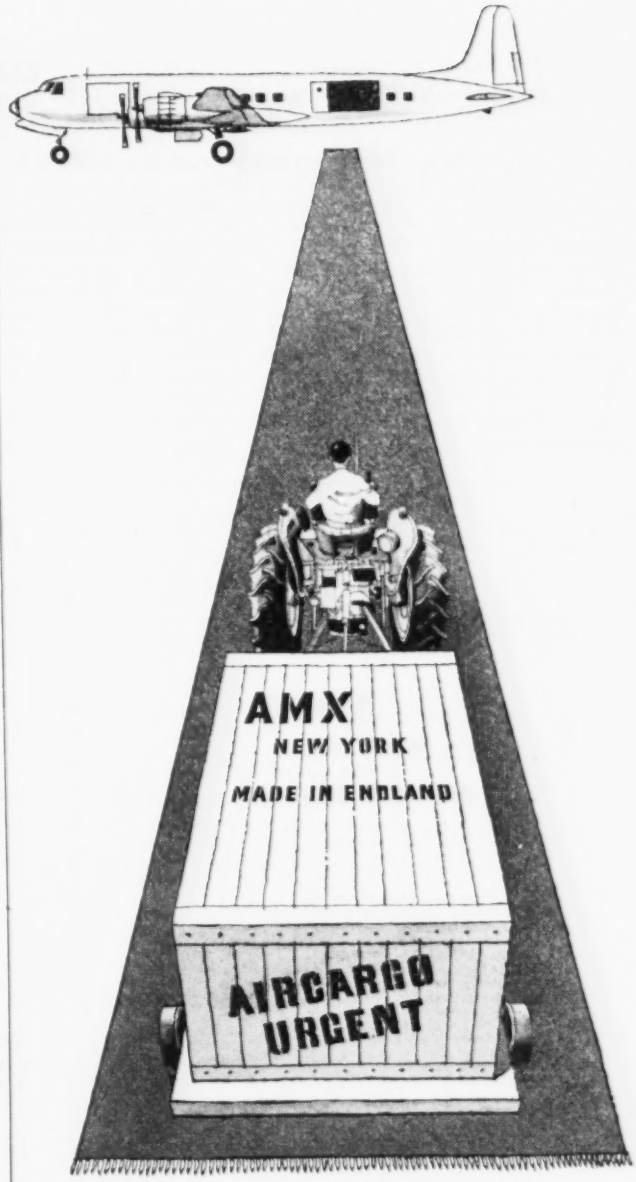
URUGUAYAN BANK of the Republic Circulars Nos. 67/83 of October 15 and 67/86 of October 17, make the following amendments to the import lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 16, 23 and 30, 1960:

MODIFICATIONS TO SURCHARGES:

Sub-Group	Old No.	Commodity	Surcharge	Previous Surcharge
			Per cent.	Per cent.
50-003	80.02	Onions and garlic	75	40

MODIFICATIONS TO SURCHARGES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AVERAGE C.I.F. PRICES:

Sub-Group	Old No.	Commodity	Surcharge	Previous Surcharge	C.i.f. Price Average
			Per cent.	Per cent.	U.S.$
50.012	80.013	Citrus fruit – lemons and grape fruit	75	40	0.20 per kilo
		Oranges and tangerines . .	75	40	0.15 per kilo
50.030	80.08	Apples	75	40	0.20 per kilo
50.036	80.010	Pears	75	40	0.20 per kilo
50.039	80.012	Grapes	75	40	0.20 per kilo
ESTABLISHMENT OF AVERAGE C.I.F. PRICES:					
47.015	95.005	Footwear	75		7.0 per kilo
48.038		Footwear for sports and beaches .	150		7.0 per kilo



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CHILE

Amendments to Import List

AS A RESULT of the tax increases reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated October 19, (page 829) the following scale of increased tax surcharges is now to apply to items on Chile's List of Permitted Imports (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 6, *et seq*):

Items formerly 'Free'	increased to 30 per cent
Items formerly charged at 5 per cent	increased to 30 per cent
Items formerly charged at 10 per cent	increased to 30 per cent
Items formerly charged at 20 per cent	increased to 100 per cent
Items formerly charged at 30 per cent	increased to 100 per cent
Items formerly charged at 50 per cent	increased to 130 per cent
Items formerly charged at 75 per cent	increased to 200 per cent
Items formerly charged at 100 per cent	increased to 200 per cent

EXCEPTION—the above increases will not be applied to items appearing on the following list:

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of tax surcharge
I	4	Petroleum, crude, for refining	20
II	6	Quinine, ipecacuana and quassia for scientific experiment and research	80
III	11	Bones and bone meal	50
IV	14	Wheat	2
	18	Bananas	2
	17	Yerba mate	2
	20	Agave fibre	30
		Cabuya	30
		Sisal fibre	30
		Henequen	30
	21	Oleaginous seeds	50
V	28	Crude oil of vegetable origin for making edible oils	0·1
	30	Raw sugar	0·1
IX	45 & 53	Essential oils	50
		Essential oil of eucalyptus and eucalyptol for making pharmaceutical products	50
		Cellulose acetate of a maximum thickness of 0·025 mm. in rolls	50
		Bicarbonate of soda for pharmaceutical use	75
		Cocoa, in de-fatted powder for the food industry and medical use	50
		Activated carbon	50
		Light soda ash	50
		Unrefined and denaturalised fat	100
		Unrefined fat for refining in the country	100
		Vegetable fat for industrial use	100
		Chemical products, not specified, except those which figure on the Prohibited List	50
		Microbiological concentrates and preparations for industrial use	5
	46	Medicinal gums and resins	50
		Cola nuts and nux vomica	90
IX	47	*Artificial Fertilisers:* All items in this group remain unchanged.	
	48	*Explosives Matches & other Products:* All items in this group remain unchanged.	
	49	Whale oil	50
		Cocoanut oil	50
		Linseed oil	50
		Palm oil	50
		Neat's-foot oil	50
		Pine oil	50
		Tung oil	50
		Plant disinfection oils	50
		Paraffin	0·1
	51	Red lead, minium and litharge for making electric batteries	100
		Anilines, not specified, excepting those which figure in the Prohibited List	50
		Dioxide of titanium	100
		Basic rubber mixtures	50
		Seccatives, not specified	50
X	54	Hollow steel bars for mines	1
		Nautical sections	100
		Corrugated galvanised sheets	100
		Smooth galvanised sheets	100
		Sheets of more than 25 mm. thickness	100
	55	Silicon brass in sheets, bars and sections for water meters	100
		Flexible bands or strips of aluminium, elastic, painted, for making Venetian blinds, of 50 mm. width and 0·27 mm. thickness	100
	56	Slags, ashes and residues containing metals or metallic compounds (hard zinc, zinc ash, used battery plates, etc.)	100
		Lead and tin scrap	100
		Other metallic scrap except precious metals	100
		Solders and electrodes for welding with resins or fluxes, admitted under Customs Item 1227-A	100
	57 & 58	Black and galvanised steel wire ropes with or without hemp core	100
		Cast iron fittings with diameters of more than 18"	100
		Conical turnbuckles and counter-cones for pre-stressed concrete	100
		Tubing and fittings of stainless steel	100
XI	59	*Machinery apparatus Utensils & Tools for Mining:* Items in this group are unchanged, with the exception of the following: Cars for transporting minerals "Granby" type, 4 and 6 metre capacity, with hydraulic tipping system compressed air brakes and mechanism for automatically cleaning off ores and ice	100
	60	*Machinery Apparatus Utensils & Tools for Agriculture:* Equipment for irrigation by aspersion, with tubing of more than 5" diameter, made of aluminium or light alloys, with pumps or motor pump sets of a minimum of 50 shaft H.P. and indispensable accessories, such as: suction tubing, pistons, couplings, valves, etc.	100
		Equipment and machinery for agriculture and livestock raising—including poultry, bees, etc.	50
		Manually operated flame throwers up to 5 gallons capacity for the poultry industry	50
		Other machines, apparatus, utensils and tools for agriculture	50
		Pressure tanks for controlled fermentation of wines, made of steel with an insoluble, infusible and durable lining and their accessories	50
		The remaining items in group 60 are unchanged.	
	61	Lifts and accessories, except cages and doors, counterweight rails fittings and ventilators	50
		Concrete mixers of more than 16 cu. ft. capacity (including reconditioned or used)	50
		Acceleration pumps	50
		Pumps and motor-pump units for concrete	50
		Equipment, machinery, elements and their spare parts for pre-stressed concrete structures	50
		Pneumatic equipment for drainage services	50
		Equipment for curing concrete	50
		Equipment for building construction using sliding models	50
		Tunneling equipment	50
		Equipment and machinery for asphalt paving (including reconditioned or used machinery)	50
		Jacks for stretching cables (pre-stressed concrete)	50
		Floating cranes (including used machines)	50
		Machines for marking pavements	50
		Stucco and plastering machines	50
		Machinery and tools for rock excavations	50
		Pile drivers	50
		Motor levellers (including used machines)	50
		Pullshovels (including used machines)	50
		Bulldozers (including used machines)	50
		Powershovels (including used machines)	50
		Crushing and grading plants for gravel and constructional materials	50
		Cement proportioners	50
		Road rollers (including used machines)	50
		Road rippers	50
		Towing and self-propelling scrapers (including used machines)	50
		Concrete vibrators of more than 6,000 vibrations per minute	50
		Immersion type concrete vibrators	50
		Ditch diggers (including used machines)	50
		Equipment and machinery for industry, excepting that which figures on the prohibited list	50
		Syrup makers	50
		Machinery for kneading dough	100
		Autoclaves	50
		Saw benches for timber, with carriages for circular saws of diameters between 48 and 56", with backward and forward movement using a rack or drum and cable, and squares worked mechanically; mechanically operated forward and backward movement of the squares and manually operated system for fixing the logs	50
		Planers with a maximum planing width of 215 to 610 mm. and a maximum total table length of 2,500 mm., with smooth surfaces and fixed axle—manually operated feed	50
		Unspecified carriages and benches for sawmills	Free
		Single-faced, single-headed planing machines, of 80 and 60 cms. planing width, feed up to 15 metres per minute, with head and mechanical cutter setting	50
		Combined or universal machines up to 610 mm. planing width and 200 mm. planing height, total table length up to 2,200 mm. with mechanical cutter setting	50
		Unspecified planers and edgers for timber	50
		Dried fruit graders and packers	50
		Compressors of more than 10 HP and their heads	5
		Machines for shelling, grading and selecting peas	50
		Machines for dehydrating fruits	50
		Tin seaming machines	50
		Rubber lining inserters for tins	50
		Equipment for peeling vegetables and cereals	50
		Equipment for shaping tins	50
		Guillotines for cutting sheets	50
		Guillotines for cutting sheets up to 2mm. thick and 1·20 metres wide	50
		Ovens for drying lids	50
		Hoisting engines (winches) excepting those which figure on the Prohibited List	50
		Fruit and tomato washing machines	50
		Filling machinery for tinned preserves	50
		Machinery for making cardboard boxes	50
		Pasteurising machinery	50
		Roller drying machines for milk products, with conveyor and screening system	50
		Code embossing machines for tins	50
		Rotary disc wheat milling machines	50
		Tomato strainers and refiners	50
		Fruit peelers	50
		Lipping machinery for tins	50
		Combined lipping and reinforcing machinery for tins	50

Chile (*Continued*)

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of tax surcharge
		Punchers for tins	50
		Eccentric presses up to 70 tons	50
		Hydraulic, eccentric and friction presses	50
		Flour recoverers	50
		Crimpers of caps	50
		Olive selectors	50
		Fruit selectors and graders	50
		Edging circular saws and automatic single-bladed lath cutters, with crawler belt conveyor system, weighing no more than 1,750 Kg.	50
		Circular saws combined with vertical shaft machines for making mouldings, with benches of maximum dimensions 1,200 by 1,000 minimum dimensions 1,000 by 900 mm., a maximum weight of 1,100 Kg. and a minimum weight of 500 Kg. with conveyor mechanism	50
	40	Circular saws combined with vertical shaft machines for cutting wood mouldings and drills, with benches of maximum dimensions 1,200 by 1,000 mm., and minimum 1,000 by 900 mm., with a maximum weight of 1,100 Kg. and a minimum of 500 Kg. with manually operated conveyor system	50
		Circular saws with fixed or tilting benches, with maximum dimensions of 1,200 by 1,000 mm., and manually operated feed	50
		Carpenters' band saws of 400 to 800 mm. flywheel	50
		Carpenters' band saws and resaws, unspecified	50
		Band saws for wood, of 1·1 metres flywheel, for 4 in. blade, maximum cutting width 25 in., 9 feed speeds — from 2·6 to 22 metres per minute, weighing approximately 2,200 Kg., fed by means of one roller guide and another feed roller	50
		Band resaws of 1·1 metres flywheel diameter, for 4 in. blades, 5 to 40 metres per minute feed speed, weighing 2,200 Kg. the timber being fed through roller guides	50
		Metallic frame saws	50
		Rubbing machines for bakeries	100
		Rotating and rectifying welding machines	50
		Drills	50
		Machinery for sealing tins	50
		Fixed bench and axle vertical shaft machines, with manually operated feed, table dimensions 1,200 by 1,00 mm., and up to 8,000 rpm.	50
		Tools except those which figure on the Prohibited List	50
		Two man cross-cut saws	50
		Dies	50
		Phillips type screw drivers	50
		Special tools for non-ferrous metals	50
		Nail files and toilet tweezers	200
		Taps	50
		Complete threading machines	50
		Mechanical vices, excepting those included in the Prohibited List	50
		Oilcans	50
		Antiacid pumps for pulp and sand	50
		Stainless steel pumps	50
		Piston pumps of more than 1·1/4 in. suction diameter	50
		Gear pumps with suction diameter of over 1·1/2 in.	50
		Deep well pumps with motor on the surface	50
		Deep well pumps with submerged motor	50
		Vacuum pumps	50
		Pumps and motorpump unit, not specified, excepting those which figure in the Prohibited List	50
		Equipment, machinery, cranes, tackle and handcarts for loading, and unloading and stacking goods	50
		Equipment for editing cine films	50
		Automatic-feed electrical welding apparatus	50
		Equipment for developing photographs	50
		Equipment, elements and their spares for storage plants for petroleum fuels	50
		Tanks for storing liquid gas	5
		Industrial safety equipment and utensils, except helmets	50
		Woodworking lathes	50
		Open units and compressors for industrial and commercial refrigeration, from 1/4 HP upwards	50
		Sealed units for domestic refregeration	50
		Sealed units for refrigeration or air conditioning of 1/4 HP or more	50
	62	Steam boilers of more than 150 sq. metres heating surface or over 180 lbs. working pressure	50
		Pistons	100
	63	Unspecified apparatus and components for industrial use for switching off electric current	50
		Electric pile and battery chargers	50
		Switches for making electric utensils, such as: juice extractors, refrigerators electric cookers, floor polishers etc.	200
		Compensated ballast units, 100 watts or more and starter switches for fluorescent tubes	50
		Blocks of carbon, graphite or coppered graphite	50
		Insulating bulk material of a minimum of 20 KV/mm dielectric strength and minimum flash point of 200° C.	50
		Insulating materials (electric) in sheets or rolls vulcanized fibre, cotton, presspahm, fishpaper, pertinax, grades XXX and XXXp cambric, universal and imperial	
XII	64	Locomotives for mines	1
	65	Fishing vessels (including used vessels)	Free
		Iron buoys	150
	66	Clutch linings, in discs	50
		Brake linings in any form	200
		Municipal refuse collectors and their spare parts	50
		Lorries with special bodies for the mining or constructional industry; those for transporting liquid gas and refrigerator lorries	5
		High speed trailers or semi-trailers with special hoppers for the mining or constructional industry with tanks (but no chassis) for the transport of liquid gas and refrigeration vans	5
		Pieces and parts for motorcycles	200
		Pieces and part for scooters	200
XIII	67	Asbestos in other forms, not specified	30
		Cement	100
		Vitreous compositions	50
		Enamels and frits	50
		Colloidal clay	50
	67	Emery discs with a base of aluminium oxide	100
		Emery cloth of paper with fabric reinforcement, in rolls, of oxide of aluminium, silicon carbide and garnet	100
		Sandpapers and pegs for the footwear industry	100
	72	Acetate filters for use in cigarette making	50
	75	Separators for packing eggs	100
		Cellophane (R.T.M.) paper in bobbins of not more than 25 cms. width	100
		Gummed paper, exclusively for the use of the Mint and the National Health Services	Free
		Paper for bank notes, only for the Mint	Free
		Cigarette paper in bobbins of not more than 80 mm. width and in books with leaves smaller than 50 mm. by 80 mm.	50
		Newsprint and paper for magazines	150
		Clothbacked paper and plastic paper for drawing	20
	76	Transfers which can be glazed, not the water sliding type, to be applied at high temperatures	90
		Scientific and technical books	0·1
		Unspecified books	50
		Printed catalogues, brochures, fly-sheets and manuals giving explanatory and instructive technical or scientific details about the use and handling of foreign-made articles, equipment or machinery or about services offered by foreign firms, which are sent without charge	20
		Technical religious books	0·1
		Cancelled cheques and bonds, policies extended individually	Free
		Cancelled bank notes, cancelled account books and similar items	
	79	Automatic weighing machines with spherical or horizontal luminous dial, with or without printed recording of the weight, of 50 Kg. capacity or more	100
		Automatic scales for specific purposes and weighing machines of more than 1,500 Kg. capacity	200
		Ribbons for office machines in two or more colours, more than 70 mm. wide, and duplicating ribbons for accounting machines with one side inked and the other impermeable, not more than 24 in. long, with the ends reinforced and perforated	130
		Photographic copiers	200
		Film slides for educational purposes in colour or black and white, with metallic or cardboard frames, with or without glass up to 9 by 12, cm in dimension, with explicative title	200
		Equipment for radio-communication stations, radio amplifying and radio-receiving sets, except television	130
		Magnetic ribbon tape recorders, high fidelity, with high precision mechanism for professional use, costing not less than U.S. $350 f.o.b. per unit and accessories and ancillary apparatus for the same	30
		Parts and pieces for assembling slot record players	100
		Photographic plates and films	10
		Carbons for cinema projectors	130
	81	Aquatic: Racing shells and oars	Free
		spare parts for the above	Free
		Frogman equipment and water skis	50
		spare parts for the above	50
		Athletics: discs, vaulting poles, javelins and hammers	10
		spare parts of the above	10
		Badminton: Racquets and accessories	50
		Baseball: Bats, protectors and balls	50
		Billiards: Balls, cue-tip, rubber cushions and baize for covering tables	50
		Bowls: Large and small woods	50
		Cricket: Balls, bats and pads	50
		Fencing: Masks, swords, foils and sabres	50
		spare parts of the above	50
		Ski-ing and mountaineering: sticks, studs, climbing irons and fittings for boots, skis, ski fittings and ice picks	50
		Spares of skis, sticks, boot fittings	50
		Ski fittings and ice picks	50
		Handball: bats and rubber balls	50
		Golf: clubs and balls	50
		Spares for clubs	50
		Hockey: goalkeepers' pads, sticks, roller-skates, balls and ice skates	50
		Spares for the above	50
		Ninepins: bowls of any material, excepting wood	50
		Fishing: hooks, rings, rods, spools, lines, orenos, rolls, catgut leads and swivels and other articles for angling	
		Spare parts for the above	50
		Polo: sticks and balls	50
		Rugby: balls	50
		Tennis: frames and catgut for racquets, balls and racquets	10
		Ping-pong: balls	100
		Industrial fishing nets	Free
		Sails of dacron, nylon or similar materials for boats	50
XIV	82	Gold coins, etc.	Free
	83	Silver coins	Free
	84	Paper money	Free
		Travellers' cheques	Free

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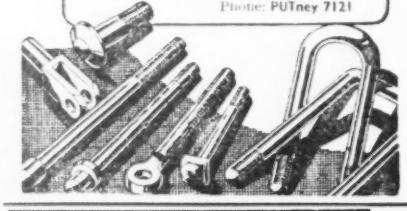

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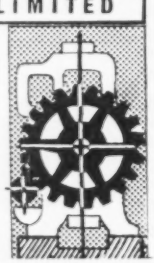

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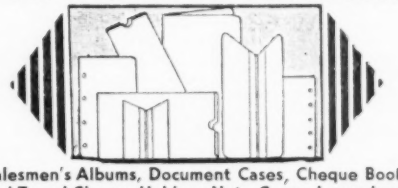

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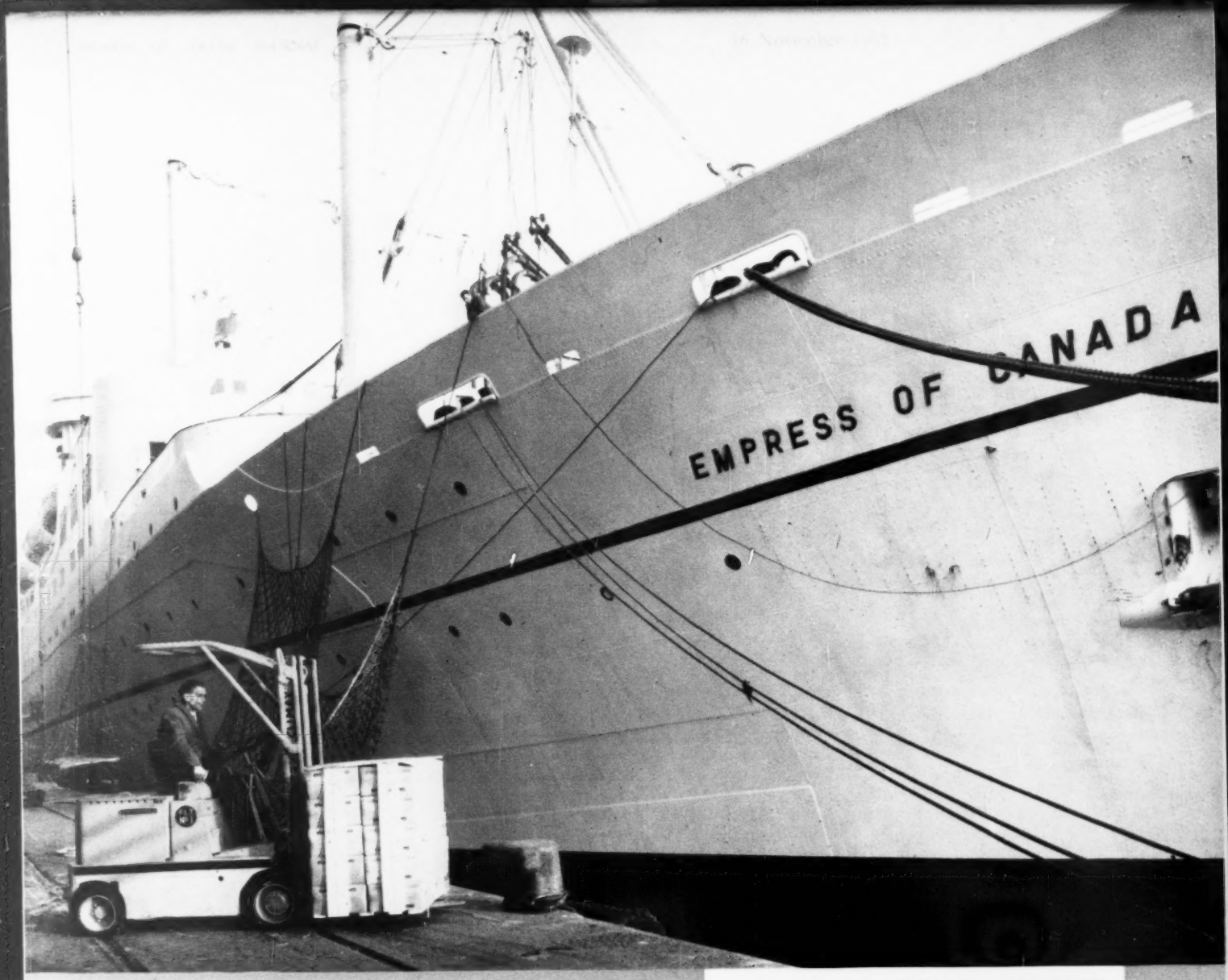

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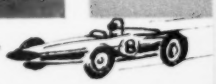

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